

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 131**9 July 1981****BULGARIA**

FRG Vice Chancellor Genscher Arrives for Visit	C 1
Talks With Mladenov	C 1
Meeting With Lukanov	C 1
Reagan's Poland Statement More 'U.S. Interference'	C 1
Food Shortages, Political Deterioration in Poland	C 2
[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 2 Jul]	
Commentator Charges Solidarity With Recklessness	C 4
Nigerian Foreign Minister Activities Reported	C 5
Statement by Foreign Minister	C 5
Lukanov Receives SRV Politburo Member Giap	C 6
Economic Cooperation Discussed With Romania	C 6
Yordanov-Led Delegation Leaves for Mongolia	C 6
San Marino Communists Greeted on 40th Anniversary	C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Dockers' Strike, Airline Strike Threat	D 1
Further Report	D 1
'Feverish Subversive Activities' Noted in Poland	D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Jul]	
Three Polish Congress Delegates Interviewed	D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Jul]	
Afghan Trade Union Delegation Concludes Visit	D 5
Chnoupek Addresses Rally on Mongolian Revolution	D 5
Strougal Delivers Government Program Declaration	D 6
[PRACE 1 Jul]	
Czech National Council Approves Government Program	D 24
Slovak Official Notes Reduced Fuel Imports	D 24
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Jul]	
Briefs: Publishing Protocol With USSR	D 24

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets U.S. President on Holiday	E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4, 5 Jul]	
Commentator Views President Reagan's Chicago Speech	E 1
Fischer, Hun Sen Begin Talks in Berlin	E 1
Honecker Receives Hun Sen	E 2
Stoph Receives Visitor	E 2
MTI Reports Conclusion of Marjai's Talks	E 3
Increases of Exit Permits for Dissidents Noted	E 3
[Helsinki HUFVUDTSTADSBLADET 24 Jun]	
FRG Representative in E. Berlin Meets With Axen [DPA]	E 4
Cuban Officer Received by Prime Minister Stoph	E 4
[Havana]	
Article Marks Mongolian Revolution Anniversary	E 4
Defense Minister Addresses Berlin Conference	E 5
Joint Fleet Combat Training at Sea Reported	E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Jul]	
FRG Citizen Arrested in E. Berlin for Espionage	E 5

HUNGARY

Statements by Szczecin, Katowice Forums Reported	F 1
Bush Remarks on CSCE Show U.S. Indifference	F 1
Hungarian Pilot Accidentally Lands in Austria	F 1
Return to Hungary	F 2
Lazar Meets Cuban Delegation Led by Perez	F 2
Economic Protocol	F 2
Lazar Meets Tunisian Transport Minister 7 Jul	F 2
Transport Agreement	F 3
Syria's Al-Ahmar Meets Lazar in Budapest	F 3
Gyenes Meets Indian Communist Party Official	F 3
Puja Congratulates Kampuchean Foreign Minister	F 4
Leaders Greet Vietnamese Counterparts on Elections	F 4
Korom-Led Delegation Departs for Mongolia	F 4
Leaders Greet Mongolian Counterparts on Elections	F 4
Gaspar Attends Komarom County Party Meeting	F 4

POLAND

Reportage on LOT Airlines Strike Decision	G 1
Solidarity Discusses Strike	G 1
4-Hour Strike 9 July Begins [AFP]	G 1
Warsaw Reports Strike	G 2
Back to Work After Strike [AFP]	G 2
Foreign Press View Strike	G 3
Bydgoszcz Transportation Workers Threaten Strike	G 3
2-Hour Strike Held	G 3
Further Reportage on Dockworkers' Strike	G 3
Delegation Returns From Talks	G 3
Dockworker Delegate on Issues	G 4
No Economic Losses	G 5
Two-Stage Charter Proposed	G 5
Government Commission Statement	C 6
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Implementation of Social Accords	C 7
[1 Jul]	
PZPR Secretaries Attend Precongress Meetings	G 9
PZPR's Jaruzelski Attends Defense Ministry Meeting	G 9
Radio, TV PZPR Congress Delegate Interviewed	G 10
Warsaw Reports PZPR Voivodship Meetings	G 10
PZPR's Gabrielski Attends Women's Forum in Warsaw	G 10
LE FIGARO Ponders Changes for PZPR Reforms	G 10
[Margueritte, Paris, 4-5 Jul]	
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Struggle for Party Unity	G 11
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticizes Kuron, Mass Media	G 12
[6 Jul]	
Krakow Paper Refutes Hardliners' Allegations	G 13
[Szumowski in GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 1 Jul]	
Krakow Paper Cites Katowice Forum Members	G 15
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 1 Jul]	
'Significant' Increase in Food Prices Called For	G 16
PAP Outlines Rationing of Various Provisions	G 17
Sejm Commission on Domestic Trade Concludes Session	G 18
Bratkowski Attends Journalists Association Meeting	G 18
Labor, Trade Ministers Meet Miners in Katowice	G 19
Crunwald Patriotic Association Chooses Officials	G 19
Radio Not Broadcasting Gdansk Church Service	G 19

ROMANIA

Press Interviews Polish Foreign Minister Czyrek [LUMEA 2 Jul]	H 1
RCP Secretary Dascalescu Receives CCP Review Editor	H 3
Ceausescu Receives Departing U.S. Ambassador	H 3
Education Minister Spornic Visits Greece	H 3
Ceausescu Addresses SDUF Plenary Session [SCINTEIA 30 Jun]	H 3
SDUF Session Resolution [LIBERA 30 Jun]	H 5
National Writers Conference Opens; Agenda Adopted	H 7
Ceausescu Conference Address	H 7
Union Elects Leadership	H 10
Ceausescu Speaks at Drobeta-Turnu Severin Rally [SCINTEIA 4 Jul]	H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG Reports on Strikes in Poland, Katowice Forum	I 1
Sundic Comments on Upcoming PZPR Congress	I 1
Djuranovic Holds Talks With Ukrainian Premier	I 2
'Arafat Arrives in Belgrade, Met by Djuranovic	I 3
Dragosavac Meets With French Officials in Paris	I 3
Returns to Belgrade	I 3
SFRY-Romanian Economic Cooperation Committee Meets	I 3
Delegation Departs for Mongolia for Celebration	I 4
Djuranovic, Dolanc Address LCY Commission Session	I 4
Djuranovic Visits Belje Agroindustrial Combine	I 6
Djuranovic Interview	I 8
Stambolic Discusses Kosovo in Bela Crkva Speech	I 10
Trial of Poet Djogo Begins in Belgrade 2 Jul [V.V. in BORBA 3 Jul]	I 12
Trial Adjourned Till Sep [AFP]	I 13
'Differentiation' Slow Among Albanians in Serbia [Veljkovic in BORBA 19 Jun]	I 13
Kosovo's Djakovica Communists Review Situation [Prentic in BORBA 21 Jun]	I 14
Low Serbo-Croatian Enrollment at Kosovo University	I 14
Skopje Communists Discuss Political Situation	I 15
Albanian Teachers Suspended in Struga, Macedonia [Krstic in POLITIKA 18 Jun]	I 16
Kicevo Communists Expel Members for Nationalism	I 17
Macedonian SAWP Presidium Discusses Nationalism	I 17
Ljubljana Communists Discuss Press, Albanians [Pjevic in BORBA 24 Jun]	I 19

FRG VICE CHANCELLOR GENSCHER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU081410 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bulgaria today. He is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Minister Petur Mladenov and by other officials.

Talks With Mladenov

AU082003 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BTA)--The talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, began here today.

In frank and businesslike atmosphere the two countries' stands have been explained on such basic international issues as peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, and the nuclear medium-range missiles.

Other international matters of mutual interest were dwelt upon as well.

Meeting With Lukanov

AU082005 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BTA)--Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, met today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They had talks on the matters of bilateral economic cooperation.

REAGAN'S POLAND STATEMENT MORE 'U.S. INTERFERENCE'

AU080949 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Todor Stoyanov commentary: "The Hostile Campaign Against Poland Will Not Succeed!"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BTA)--As it was pointed out by the Soviet Union and Poland, one of the imperialists' primary goals behind the noise screen of an alleged 'Soviet military threat' is to channel out the events in Poland so that to bring a change in the equilibrium of forces in Europe and the world in favour of the United States and NATO.

Masked by the rules of diplomatic mimicry or openly formulated, this intention of certain Western circles has been pursued persistently for almost a year. The 'impartiality', 'objectivity', 'support' and 'goodwill' show, as old as the interference of hegemonist forces, is used with high political artistry because neither Poland is El Salvador, nor Europe is Latin America.

In order to encourage the destructive processes Ronald Reagan assessed the Polish events as "the beginning of the end of communism". And although his prophesizing is nothing but wishful thinking, let us view it from another aspect. The U.S. President's statement is but a new link in the chain of American interference forged out by overseas diplomacy since the times of Monroe. The only dramatic difference now is in the fact that nowadays the zone of U.S. imperial interests extends not only to Latin America, as in the time of Monroe, but to nearly God's whole world. And last, but not least--to Poland.

Reagan's words are the culmination point of the drastic anti-Polish, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist tone. Without surprising anyone, they disclose the great hope of the West--to see in Poland the start of disintegration of the socialist system. In the hawks' eyes Poland is the political torpedo intended to disrupt the present equilibrium of forces in Europe and the world, to discredit socialism and weaken the socialist community.

The imperialist course is striving to put to trial not only the security of the fraternal country, but the security of the socialist states in Europe as well, to threaten the juridically established frontiers after World War II. Precisely for this Poland is not only a Polish phenomenon to the West.

But the same is valid to us. The defence of Poland and her sovereignty is vitally important to the entire socialist community, to peace. That is why the determination expressed in the Soviet-Polish communique by the Soviet Union, Poland and the Warsaw Treaty countries not to permit revision of the postwar realities in Europe should not be underrated.

FOOD SHORTAGES, POLITICAL DETERIORATION IN POLAND

AU071430 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Jul 81 p 4

[Lyubomir Koralov article: "Tactics of Antisocialism"]

[Text] There are two questions asked in the Polish capital today, which are being widely and thoroughly discussed. One question is about supplies. This is a difficult problem. The authorities are making great efforts to solve it. The basic and most important foodstuffs of vital necessity are in short supply. They are in short supply in the stores. There are, however, secret warehouses, where vast quantities of sugar, meat, flour and a large amount of drinks are stored. One such "warehouse" was shown on television last week. Nevertheless, something important was omitted in the announcement following these pictures, in which it was stated that measures are being adopted to punish those who are responsible for this situation. It was not said why there are such secret hoards and stores of goods which are of first necessity for the population. It was not said that certain circles are intentionally fanning the psychotic urge to hide and store goods, in order to keep up the atmosphere of insecurity, fear and lack of confidence in the ability of the authorities to cope with the situation.

The question of food supplies is becoming the basic platform for the extremist elements in their gross slanders and attacks, directed not only against the party and the state leadership, but also against the socialist system as a whole, the main essence of these attacks most frequently being the repeated accusation that this is all being done deliberately by the government and the party. This is how one of the elements of the idea about the "dismantling" of socialism is being concocted and launched on a full scale.

These thoughts inevitably occur to anyone who visits Poland even for a short period and they inspire the natural question--how long can this situation last? No effective measures have so far been adopted to put an end to this situation. On the contrary, long and meaningless discussions are being held without decisive measures being adopted. This of course, is above all, to the detriment of the national economy and entails consequences that are alarmingly threatening social and political life in this country. Within the first 5 months of 1981, 12 percent fewer industrial goods were produced than during the same period of 1980. The secretary of the plant party committee in the "Warsaw metallurgical plant (Andrej Grushchinski) told us that the difference in the production of his plant during the first 5 months of 1981 compared with 1980 amounts to a total of 803,000 tons of steel. The figures for economic development are a realistic confirmation of consumption opportunities. In May 1981 the markets were supplied with 5.2 percent fewer goods than during the same months of 1980. This trend continues at accelerating rates of speed.

The following fact was described on television and later confirmed by the Polish dailies. There is shortage of salt. This happens in a country where salt is produced in considerable amounts. Once again the facts indicate excessive hoarding and hiding of goods. The hysteria fanned by circles interested in creating such an atmosphere and linked to the creeping counterrevolution have acted again. The same phenomena can be observed in the case of gasoline supplies. As a result of this the people's dissatisfaction is growing. A certain amount of social energy is thus channelled into a negative trend and is trying to find an outlet. One outlet is indicated by the reactionary forces which sneaked into the Solidarity trade union. Such an outlet is leading toward various models under which the socialist character of the system in Poland is either distorted to the point of becoming unrecognizable, or until it has disappeared altogether.

The second method is to overcome the crisis and the existing chaos in society and in the country's economic life. Thus we come to the next question which is being discussed in detail and on a large scale in Poland--namely the question of the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The provincial conferences have already ended, at which in addition to leading bodies, delegates have been elected from 49 provinces, military districts and the army. Shortly before the end of the campaign the following statistical data were submitted to journalists concerning the delegates elected prior to 25 June: 263 workers (19.40 percent), 819 are intellectuals (60.40 percent), 141 peasants (10.40) and the remaining belong to other social groups. The comparison shows the strongly limited participation of workers in the settlement of difficult problems facing the party. This process further develop until the end of the campaign. Observers gain the impression that the PZPR is becoming a party of the intelligentsia. The arguments inspired by the solicitous advisers from KOR, that allegedly the workers themselves prefer such representatives because of their own lack of preparation and training, are not likely to convince anyone. The truth is that strong pressure is being exerted upon the party and the workers with a view to changing the composition of the party's leadership. Only 20 percent of the previous members of the PZPR central leading organs were reelected. This represents an attempt at party reform which is encroaching upon basic principles.

The previous conferences are characterized by prolonged and unconstructive debates on questions of procedure. Much less attention was devoted to discussion on the draft projects about the two basic congress documents, namely, "the programmatic tenets" and the "amendments to the statute". Another habit asserted itself--certain groups of delegates influenced the remaining participants in the conferences so as to make their decisions coincide with the theses submitted in advance by the Solidarity extremist circles. This is not all: A purposeful attack was directed against the representatives of the communists of the Katowice and Poznan party forums, who have most consistently declared themselves in favor of preserving the party's Marxist-Leninist character.

The concern caused by these phenomena and by other trends was expressed at a meeting of journalists with representatives of the PZPR Organizational Department. The main reason for the erosion of the party, as was indicated is the fact that ideological-political education has been neglected. The attacks during the conferences against the party's leading role, against democratic centralism and inner-party democracy are an expression of this essential danger. The gradual application of other well-known weapons borrowed from the arsenal of ideological struggle, aimed at undermining the foundations of the party are added to all this, such as the tolerance of liberalism, of bourgeois ideology and pluralism. In applying such methods great attention is devoted to the so-called "tactics of discrediting." This means the elimination from the leadership of a group of honest communists known for their integrity who have been deliberately slandered. Thus, the PZPR is being deprived of its main strength--the workers class, in the name of which, socialism has been built in Poland throughout the last 36 years.

The reasons for the present alarming situation do not date back to the most recent past. The shortcomings of the past have played their role, but the main reason is the intensified activity of the counterrevolutionary elements within the country. The manifestations of this fact are numerous--such as semi-illegal publications of an anti-Soviet and anti-socialist character, which continue to be issued and disseminated, particularly at Warsaw University and at the Warsaw Polytechnical School, as well as the fact that members of the Katowice party forum are threatened with physical violence and many other such facts. As I learned, within the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front ultimatums are being issued, demanding, without any justification, that certain deputies of the Sejm should be deprived of their credentials, who in one manner or another have expressed their disagreement with Solidarity's policy. This shows the action of the "tactics of discrediting" once again. The main "arguments" of these tactics are accusations of incompetence against the present Sejm deputies. The goal is evident. They should be replaced by "new people" who are loyal to the policy of antisocialist forces.

There are many people in Poland who understand the truth and are working to restore trust in the PZPR. This is confirmed by the fact that at most conferences the necessity of struggle against counterrevolutionary elements was pointed out. This is also confirmed by the great assistance rendered by the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to Polish communists in this respect. The efforts of these elements, however, are still not sufficient to enable the party to adopt the correct path.

COMMENTATOR CHARGES SOLIDARITY WITH RECKLESSNESS

AU081602 Sofia BTA in English 1503 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Todor Todorov commentary: "Provocation Course"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BTA)--Mr Todor Todorov comments: Certain circles in "Solidarity" are raising a voice for a strike. Once again this voice is coming from Gdansk, Szczecin and Gdynia.

For extremism Poland is a battlefield, destruction. The verbosity, the words of love for the fatherland, for duty and honor are nothing but a show-off intended to mislead the Poles in this grave-for-their country historical moment.

It is impossible to save Poland without the work of the Poles. For the extremists of all kinds the salvation is linked with the chaos. And this is the point where the interests of both internal and external enemies of socialism meet.

The Polish economy is not coming out of its decline. On July 6, Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, said that the output in May was by 18 percent lower than that of last May. It is not difficult to see that this fact and the empty shops are closely connected.

The warning strike of the Baltic Coast for rising the wages accompanied by threats of its turning into a general one is an appeal for a new ruin of the economy. The state treasury gravely afflicted by the unrests and the chaos needs incomings. Meanwhile the slogans of the coast are aiming at its further devastation.

Now the strike is an instrument the only purpose of which is to out the fragile veins of the Polish economy. Hence it is a counter-indicative means which, if it is ever of use to anyone it is absolutely not to socialist Poland, not to mention the individual strikers.

It is obvious that somebody is interested in upsetting the anyway relative calm in the country, in breaking the rhythm of work, in provoking aggravated situations. Numerous names of provocators have been written down in the annals of history. The extremists of "Solidarity," backed up by KOR and external reactionary forces have entered the course of provocation.

This is more than lack of responsibility.

This is recklessness.

The extending provocation--this detonator of destructive power, leading Poland towards catastrophe and Europe--towards tension, should be realized in the whole depth of the danger it brings, before it is too late.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU071952 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jul (BTA)--Today Professor Ishaya Audu, minister of foreign affairs of Nigeria, who is on an official visit here, met the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov. During the talks they discussed some issues of bilateral economic cooperation. Mr Khristov assessed positively bilateral economic ties. Expressed was bilateral willingness to expand contacts in economy, pointing out that possibilities exist to activate cooperation in agriculture and, above all, in the food industry, namely to construct food stores in Nigeria, fruit and vegetable canneries, etc. Noted was the possibility to cooperate in agriculture on the basis of joint enterprises. Questions pertaining to Bulgarian assistance in the construction of Nigeria's new capital, (Abuja) of the infrastructure of that country, were touched on. The head of Nigerian diplomacy stressed that Nigeria is striving now to purchase modern technologies.

Professor Ishaya Audu also had talks with the minister of building and architecture, Mr Ivan Sakarev, to [words indistinct] bilateral cooperation has good traditions in this sphere. Bulgarian construction organizations have already built different projects in that country. Two joint Bulgaro-Nigerian companies have been set--"Technoexportstroj - Nig. Ltd" and "Transcomplect - Nig. Ltd."

At the first session of the Bulgaro-Nigerian committee for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, which ended here last month, an agreement was reached to design and build with Bulgarian assistance public buildings, hotels, roads, bridges, dams and irrigation systems in Nigeria.

The Nigerian foreign minister had also talks with the Bulgarian minister of public education, Mr Aleksandur Fol. They discussed possibilities to expand cooperation in education. About 600 Nigerian students are educated now in Bulgaria.

The guest visited today the "N. Poushkarov" pedology and yield programming institute. He was made familiar with the work of this research organization which has four experimental stations and 160 research workers. Professor Audu was told of the institute's contacts with the developing countries and of its possibilities to train foreign specialists. Professor Audu was informed that, thanks to the efforts of the institute, grain yields per capita in Bulgaria will reach 1290 kg in 1985 against 900 kg in 1980.

Statement by Foreign Minister

AU081608 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Jul (BAT)--The 3-day official visit of the Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, to Bulgaria ended. He visited this country at the invitation of the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov.

Before departing, the head of Nigerian diplomacy told journalists that the two countries' views on most of the matters discussed here coincide. He assessed his visit to Bulgaria as very successful.

Speaking of future cooperation, Professor Audu said that he regards it with optimism. "To us, Bulgaria is an excellent model which we hope to follow with Bulgarian help.... moreover the Bulgarian side has expressed the unambiguous willingness to develop relations and render help to Nigeria," added the Nigerian foreign minister.

Professor Ishaya Audu underlined that the help rendered by Bulgaria and the other socialist countries to the peoples of the African Continent in their just struggle for freedom, independence and democracy is considerable and decisive. He stressed that this support is political, moral and material.

In conclusion the guest assessed the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the parliaments and nations of the world as particularly topical now when the world is full of tension and hazards of a new war. "The large-scale construction unfolded by your countries is a proof of their peaceful intentions", said Professor Audu.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SRV POLITBURO MEMBER GIAP

AU071947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, met Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Council of Ministers. They briefed each other on the achievements of the two countries and discussed prospects of economic cooperation and development between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH ROMANIA

AU081428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A session of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation began in Ruse today, with the participation of the chairmen of both sides of the committee. On the Romanian side the session was attended by Emilian Dobrescu, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee. On the Bulgarian side the session was chaired by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The session is discussing a wide range of questions relating to issues of mutual interest, to bilateral economic relations between the two countries and to foreign trade.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

AU081422 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A Bulgarian party-government delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman has left for Mongolia.

At Sofia Airport the delegation, which will participate in the celebrations on the occasion of [words indistinct] was seen off by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers.

SAN MARINO COMMUNISTS GREETED ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU061516 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--The CC of the BCP has wired congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the party of San Marino communists.

The message carries high assessment of their struggle for the uniting of all democratic forces in the country in the name of carrying out the progressive reforms of society, whose ultimate aim is the building of socialism. The CC of the BCP also appreciates the efforts of the communists of San Marino for preserving peace, for expanding and consolidating the process of detente. The message reads in part: "The strengthening of the unity of action in the struggle for peace and detente acquires a special importance now, when the imperialist and hegemonistic forces are pursuing actively a policy of aggravation of the international situation, of a new arms race increasing the threat of a nuclear disaster".

POLISH DOCKERS' STRIKE, AIRLINE STRIKE THREAT

LD081138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Poland: Some 40,000 dockers in Poland interrupted work at 1000 today and participated in the 1-hour, so-called warning strike, called by the leadership of the Walesa trade unions in the ports of Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Kolobrzeg and Swindvjsie. This has happened despite the repeated [word indistinct] on strikes declared by the Polish Government and despite the appeals for intensified work discipline and increased work productivity expressed at the 11th PZPR Central Committee session.

The leadership of the Walesa trade union, which has been raising unrealistic demands for wage increases and special benefits for dockers contained in the so-called charter of dockers, brought the talks with representatives of the government to a deadlock and decided to use a strike yet again as a means of pressure.

Leaders of the Walesa trade unions have no consideration for the present tense situation in Poland, and despite the country's continuing economic difficulties, they have obviously decided to continue to be guided by the slogan: the worse the better.

Employees of LOT, the Polish airline, are preparing for another irresponsible action provoked by the Walesa trade unions. They threaten a 4-hour warning strike on Thursday. The reason for this is to push through a [word indistinct] of election of the director of this organization, which is at variance with current regulations.

Further Report

LD081716 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A 1-hour warning strike took place in the Polish docks this morning. The strike was organized by the dockers, members of Solidarity. Our permanent correspondent Frantisek Sojka says:

The pretext for the strike is social and financial demands, the realization of which would place dockers in an advantageous position compared to other occupations--among others, miners.

After the end of today's warning strike, Solidarity declared that if its demands are not fulfilled within 7 days, other strikes will take place. There is no doubt that today, when the Polish People's Republic is at the threshold of economic catastrophe, and inflation deepens, these demands are quite unrealistic. Or if they are fulfilled, it will be at the expense of other groups of the population.

Today's strike and the forecast for further pressurizing actions are becoming more expressive now that they are taking place a few days before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The dockers strike today is not the only one. Employees of the Polish airlines are preparing a strike for tomorrow. In that case, Solidarity used as a pretext the issue of naming a director. This means that Solidarity--which only recently was stressing peace and creating the conditions for overcoming the economic as well as political crisis--launched itself on a dangerous road of creating conflicts and strikes just before the congress and during the pregress deliberations. The answer to the question about the aims of these endeavors is available: To disrupt the congress and force the view on the public that it is not the PZPR but Solidarity and antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces hidden in it who will decide the future of Poland.

'FEVERISH SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES' NOTED IN POLAND

AU081830 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 81 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "The Enemy Is Not Concealing His Plans to Mobilize Forces Against the Counterrevolution in Poland"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] DESPITE A SEEMING CALM, THE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN POLAND ARE FEVERISHLY CONTINUING THEIR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. THE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY OF OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR IS TELLINGLY CHARACTERIZED, FOR INSTANCE, BY THE THEATER AND CABARET PERFORMANCES. IN A DECADENT FORM, THEY COMPLETELY NEGATE SOCIALISM AS A SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MORAL SYSTEM, AS THOUGH IT WERE NOT SOCIALISM THAT HAD ENSURED FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC ITS INDEPENDENCE, AS THOUGH FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY IT HAD NOT UNIFIED THE NATION AND LED THE COUNTRY TO BEING AMONG THE 10 MOST ADVANCED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

In this atmosphere, in which they do not feel in the least depressed, the obvious followers of revisionism have joined the theoreticians of anticommunism. From there it is only small step to the rightwing "Solidarity" forces, which are striving--through strikes and other pressure actions--to make the situation in Poland go so far that the people would get the impression that the party is incapable of coping with the situation in the country and must therefore leave the stage. Although at the PZPR annual conference many people in the party sharply reacted to the revisionist and anticommunist attacks, no emphatic turn has taken place from the defensive to an offensive.

The party's voivodship conferences themselves were held under extremely difficult political and social conditions. This followed from the complicated situation in the PZPR, as well as throughout the country, which is suffering a destabilization of political, social and economic life. Such a state of affairs was necessarily reflected also in the results of conferences, which in many cases showed the effort of so-called social-democratic reformers to disrupt Poland. Moreover, there are centrifugal trends in the party caused by the failure to adhere to the principles of democratic centralism, and attempts to lastingly anchor the so-called horizontal structures that are aimed at a dual rule in the party. Sober voices from Poland are also pointing out the uncontrolled [zivelny] and almost anarchist course of certain annual voivodship conferences, as well as attempts made there to smuggle into the party outspokenly non-Marxist opinions that are close to the church and the bourgeois ideologies. Likewise, tendencies bordering on nationalism were manifested at the conferences, tendencies subordinating the general laws governing socialist construction to the Polish national peculiarities. HOWEVER, IT WAS MANIFESTED AT THE CONFERENCES THAT THOSE WHO HAVE THE FATE OF SOCIALISM IN POLAND AT HEART ARE ALSO BECOMING ACTIVE. Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, stated at the Konin voivodship conference that the main danger for people's Poland lies in anarchy and chaos; in the threatened order and security, as well as social and personal property; and in the unhealthy atmosphere which makes the administrative activity of security bodies impossible. He then stressed that a strong government is needed, one which would liquidate the crisis and direct the economic processes. "I am not against renewal," T. Grabski said, "but I am decisively against breaking up the party, and against the manipulation of the workers class and the disruption of our system by the adversaries of socialism." The mass information and propaganda media, including the party press, are also to blame for the present situation in Poland, because they are insufficiently popularizing party ideas, but hunting for sensations and scandals instead, T. Grabski stressed.

It is obvious that the tendencies that prevailed at the party's annual voivodship conferences will also be manifested at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress: 80 percent of the delegates were elected to the congress for the first time, and only 302 of the total of 1,964 delegates are workers--that is, 15.4 percent. In the column "workers," the PZPR Central Committee's Organizational Department sets the figure at 393, but this also includes 91 foremen.

In order to complete the picture of how unrepresentative the selection of delegates for the congress negotiations is, it must be added that only 10 women and 39 young party members under 30 years of age will be taking part in the ninth extraordinary congress, although they in particular form a large percentage of party members. One-fourth of the congress delegates are simultaneously registered with "Solidarity."

As the recent CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee stated, the situation in Poland is not only dangerous today; it has also brought the country to a critical point. THE ENEMIES OF SOCIALIST POLAND ARE NOT CONCEALING THEIR PLANS; THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR POWER. As its attacking force, the counterrevolution is using the extremist wing of "Solidarity," which is striving to drag the workers--by swindles and manipulations--into a campaign against the people's power. At the same time, it must be said that there are many honest and undaunted communists in the PZPR who are determined to fight for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, for independent and socialist Poland. The workers class, the country's working people, even those of them who had been deceived and then dragged into the enemies' machinations, will in the end grasp matters and go with the party.

However, today the main concern is to mobilize all healthy forces in the society for the fight against the counterrevolution. THIS IS DEMANDED BY THE REVOLUTIONARY DETERMINATION OF THE PARTY, which can and must find strength to reverse the development of events in the right direction--and do this even prior to the opening of the party's ninth extraordinary congress, planned for 14 July of this year.

THREE POLISH CONGRESS DELEGATES INTERVIEWED

AU072027 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky/Karol Mikulka Warsaw dispatch: "The Situation Requires Determination; Talk With Delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress"]

[Text] The PZPR is about to have a ninth extraordinary congress. The results of congress preparations and the entire current situation show that a difficult struggle with diverse forces inside and also outside the party, a struggle for the character of the party and the future of socialism in Poland, awaits the Polish communists who are loyal to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

This was confirmed in our talk with delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress: Boleslaw Skotnicki, chairman of the Bytom city party committee; Miroslaw Major, chief engineer of the largest Katowice mine, Staszic; and Tadeusz Kolodziej, miner and chairman of the party organization in the Katowice mine.

[Question] During the congress preparation, the inevitability of consolidating the party's worker core was mentioned time and again. It was stressed that the party must truly be a workers party. But the elections to the congress showed that the workers' participation in the work of party bodies is decreasing. The same can be said of the social structure of congress delegates. What is your opinion on the current situation?

M. Major: There are two views on this matter. The workers party must be represented by the workers class itself. In this we agree with you. But there is also another view. In elections to the party bodies, the principle was applied to elect people with a broad outlook, which is sensible since Poland is in a very grave situation, especially economically.

T. Kolodziej: Some people are now engineers, technicians, and belong to the intelligentsia. Previously they were workers.

B. Skotnicki: Today we need people who know how to decide on decisive matters, who have a broad horizon. We elected those who had fought most for the workers' cause and who best represented the workers class. That is why the delegates include far more members of the intelligentsia.

[Question] Should we understand this as though it were quite irrelevant who is elected to the party bodies? Which class structure, for instance of delegates to the congress, corresponds in your opinion to the conception of the PZPR?

(The answer was silence. We therefore continued our questions.)

What is your idea of the workers' future position in the party?

T. Kolodziej: In the present unusual situation, there is no other way out than to increase the number of workers in individual party bodies. The workers were among the most militant at all party conferences. They spoke very openly about problems; they did not wrap them up in cotton wool.

[Question] But control alone will not fill the conception of the leading role of the workers class in society with meaning.

M. Major: I agree. Far greater scope must be created for the workers' participation in management. We cannot be satisfied with the current situation, particularly as regards the creation of the offensive program of the Marxist-Leninist party, of the entire society. A breakthrough must definitely take place here.

[Question] What you have said here--is that part of the struggle for the party's character?

B. Skotnicki: Self-evidently; it is even a very important part.

T. Kolodziej: We must confess that, for instance, the cadre questions have gotten out of hand for us, in this period too. It can no longer be tolerated that the party's leading role is further weakened. It continues to be valid that the cadres--and we now also have the workers' participation in the management of party life in mind--determine everything.

[Question] Do you know delegates from your vicinity who have been elected delegates to the congress and who have opposite views on the party's leading role and its historic mission?

B. Skotnicki: We have people who would like to foist on the party only the ideological guidance of the society. They reject the party's participation in the management of the economy, culture and so forth. We all will have to wrestle against these opinions, which are often fought for by very harsh methods. Yes, wrestle--another word would be only a weak expression of what awaits us.

[Question] Will you be capable of pushing through your opinions?

M. Major: We must go on the offensive. So far the party has been more on the defensive.

B. Skotnicki: We will allow no one to push at the congress for weakening the party's role in the socialist country. And if somebody tries to do this, we will demand that such a delegate leave the congress hall.

[Question] Will the congress be a forum for the political struggle for the party's character?

T. Kolodziej: Many things have been solved at the party's annual conferences. But even so, a complicated struggle cannot be excluded.

M. Major: It is hard to say. We must emerge from the congress united. We must win over those who want the party to have other than a Marxist-Leninist character.

[Question] Do you think that the state bodies still have sufficient scope for warding off the antisocialist attacks by political means?

T. Kolodziej: They still have it; the only thing is to make use of it.

[Question] What is your opinion of the CPSU Central Committee's letter?

B. Skotnicki: Most Polish communists regard the CPSU Central Committee's letter as a correct comradesly notification [upozorneni]. In the present situation, it is true that many decisive questions have evaded us. That is why we fully identify with the text of the letter.

[Question] At the voivodship conferences it was said that the Poles do not want anybody to sustain them, that this is below their dignity. You are miners. And still, if more coal were extracted in your country, this would resolve to quite a considerable extent the entire economic problem -- to say nothing of the fact that this would free those socialist countries to which you export coal of a serious worry. What do you say to this?

M. Major: This, too, we want to mention at the congress. On working days, we extract more coal than previously, but we miss the extraction received by the national economy from Saturday shifts. It would be possible to extract even more, but that would mean sound work in all branches (our talk turns to the shortage of machinery, spare parts, working implements and, last but not least, foodstuffs).

B. Skotnicki: Many lengthy discussions have been going on in several of our enterprises and plants. Self-evidently, this was done during working hours. In brief, the social discipline is very bad. It is in this direction that an improvement must quickly set in; otherwise, we will not find our way out of the problems.

AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD071612 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Afghan Workers' Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Sataf Pordali, today concluded its visit to Czechoslovakia and left Prague for Moscow. The Afghan comrades were seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit. Both sides assessed with satisfaction the level achieved in relations between the two trade union organizations and expressed the conviction that this cooperation will continue to expand and intensify. During the talks, an agreement was signed on deepening mutual cooperation. Both sides described as the most urgent task the preservation of peace and the prevention of war and in this respect, they voiced unequivocal support for the peace initiatives of the USSR. They expressed disquiet at the expansion of the American military presence in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and condemned the arming of counterrevolutionary bands active in Pakistan and the continued provocations against sovereign independent Afghanistan.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES RALLY ON MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION

LD081954 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A festive rally on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution took place in Prague today. Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, led a delegation from the party Central Committee, the federal government and the National Front Central Committee.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, stressed in his speech that in all spheres of life the managing and organizational function of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is growing, and its ideological unity with the people is getting stronger. The peaceful foreign policy of Mongolia is continuously deepening the relations of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. Bohuslav Chnoupek then recalled the history and the present state of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations.

Oldziyn Dorj, the Mongolian ambassador in Czechoslovakia, spoke about the significance of the historical victory of the people's revolution and about the successes of the peoples of Mongolia in the construction of socialism.

STROUGAL DELIVERS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM DECLARATION

AU041500 Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Jul 81 pp 3, 4, 5

[The "CSSR Government's Program Declaration," submitted by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at the joint session of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chambers of Nations and of People, held on 30 June in Prague: "Our aim--the People's Welfare and Happiness"]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary and president of the republic, esteemed comrade federal assembly chairman, women and men comrade deputies, esteemed guests!

I am addressing you, deputies of the supreme legislative corps of this country, in order to ask you on behalf of the CSSR Government for trust and support in fulfilling its constitutional duties. At the same time I am submitting to you for assessment the draft program of government activity for the coming period, which proceeds from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. These resolutions were received with approval by our citizens, by the other political parties, by the bodies and organizations of the national front; this testifies that they correspond to the needs of the current phase of building the advanced socialist society, to the basic interests of the workers class, the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia.

This was also fully confirmed by the recent elections to the legislative bodies and national committees on all levels, in which our people again expressed their trust in and support for the policy of the CPCZ and the national front. It is a policy that strives for a happy and satisfied life of our people and is guided by the endeavor to contribute to the maximum to the historical struggle waged by us at the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community for consolidating peace and for fruitful cooperation among the peoples.

The government bases the program of its activity on the good results of our joint effort, on what we succeeded in achieving in the past period due to the conscientious approach and the devoted work of workers, farmers and other working people. It is based on the undisputed progress in national economy, the living standards, and science, culture and arts. It soberly assesses the possibilities and it also proceeds from the problems and inadequacies manifested in the individual spheres of social life.

Our aim is and remains man's welfare and happiness. That is why we will continue--on the basis of the results we will achieve in the development and efficiency of economy--in improving the conditions for the comprehensive development of man's personality, for his satisfied life in work and leisure, for the best possible assertion of his human dignity under the conditions of an increasingly deepening socialist democracy. We will continue creating and consolidating new values, new relations among the people as represented by the socialist way of life.

To Substantially Change Husbandry Methods

The management of the national economy will also in the future occupy the most important place in the broad gamut of the federal government's constitutional duties.

The orientation of the contents of our activity proceeds from the main trends of the CSSR's economic and social development in the years 1981-85. This document defines what we must do in this sphere so as to successfully progress in building the advanced socialist society in keeping with the conditions of the given historic phase and with our realistic possibilities.

We will primarily direct the federal government's guiding and coordinating activity toward pushing through substantial changes in the general husbandry methods, toward transferring our economy to the path of intensive development, toward achieving maximum results with the smallest possible costs both in production and in all other activity.

Our main concern will be to produce the largest possible number of good and desirable commodities from the resources of raw and other materials, fuel, power and finances which we will have at our disposal--in other words, to achieve their best possible valorization. We will also be concerned with making far better use of the existing production potential; with investing expediently and thriftily so that every invested koruna yields the greatest possible effect. And, last but not least, we are also concerned with handling human labor more economically and with enhancing its effectiveness.

At the 16th party congress, Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, stressed that "science and technical progress are the determining factors of intensification and the most powerful source of the growth of social labor productivity."

Together with the governments of the republics, the federal government will therefore consistently strive to achieve a far more extensive and substantially speedier utilization of the results of scientific-technical progress.

Above all, this must become the main factor in achieving a higher valorization of raw materials, fuels and energy, as well as of all other materials. We expect it to contribute significantly toward our fulfilling the state rationalization programs, aimed at saving at least 12 million tons of standard fuel during the present 5-year plan and at achieving a relative metal economy of 4.5-5 percent annually. In the same way, the scientific-technical progress must contribute toward the economy and higher valorization of crude oil and crude oil products; we are now preparing a comprehensive program for this. At the same time, we are also working on proposals for the better use of secondary raw materials.

Scientific-technical progress must be manifested in the overall rise of the technical and technological standards of production, in a speedier innovation process in products and in substantial improvement of their technical standards and general quality. We are aware of the deficiencies existing here. A number of them stem from the none-too-efficient management work of the leading staff in enterprises, economic production units and appropriate ministries, as well as from the unsatisfactory working and technological discipline. In this respect, the ministries must be more flexible and energetic in rectifying the situation.

In the interests of a more effective implementation of the results of science and technology, the federal government will continue speeding up the development of electronics, particularly of microelectronics. Simultaneously with this, we will proceed to create prerequisites for implementing them in the other branches of the production and nonproduction sphere, especially in industry and above all in engineering.

We will also support the development and a more emphatic implementation of modern biochemistry and biology both in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, as well as in agricultural production and the food industry.

The full utilization of scientific-technical progress requires the planning bodies, branch ministries and particularly the ministries of technical and investment development to improve in this respect the management of our creative potential in particular, to concentrate the force of research and development on the main sectors and selected problems and to establish conditions for substantially cutting the time necessary for turning an idea into practical production.

In this connection, it is necessary to stimulate initiative both morally and materially, in collaboration with the trade union bodies, and generally to grant full appreciation to the social significance and role of designers, blueprint men and technologists, who hold an irreplaceable position in the process of preparing and implementing the new technology.

We are convinced that a more emphatic implementation of science and technical progress will be effectively contributed to by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and its basic research in the sphere of natural, technical and social sciences. We expect the desirable results to come particularly from the selected target projects in the promotion of electronics, cybernetics, robots and biochemistry, as well as from other programs which should contribute toward generally developing the production forces and toward making work more intellectual [intelektualizace prace] and toward achieving further progress in agriculture, in the food and pharmaceutical industries, and in medicine. We require the social sciences to creatively contribute toward explaining more profoundly and basically the problems and operation of the objective laws governing the phase of building advanced socialism in our country.

We are aware that our own strength is insufficient for speeding up the scientific-technical progress in the decisive spheres of economic and social advance. That is why we will be multiplying it by purposefully deepening international cooperation, particularly cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we are subordinating the investment policy, too, to the demands of scientific-technical advance and of the growth of general effectiveness. Our intentions are proceeding both from the necessity to improve the handling of what we have and from the realistic possibilities of the internal use of the national income. Among other things, the 16th CPCZ Congress also subjected this sphere to sharp criticism. In working out the concept of the 5-year plan, we are striving to guard against making the investment plan too tense. The results of work done to date show that we will be able to invest in capital construction a volume of means that is substantially equal to the volume invested in the preceding period.

That is why the federal government intends to energetically push through a better use of fixed assets and an increase in their effectiveness; shorter deadlines for putting new facilities into operation; higher shift intensity coefficients in the work of machinery and mechanisms; as well as a speedier exchange of obsolete technology.

We regard this as the basic question, since the existing methods of husbandry produced a permanent and intolerable pressure on new investments--and these trends continue to persevere. The first experience shows that the new measures, especially the profitability indexes of production assets and the strengthening of cost accounting in the sector of investments are gradually beginning to show effect. In this instance, too, the federal government, in collaboration with the governments of the republics, will continuously evaluate the experience acquired and will draw the appropriate conclusions from it.

The large number of uncompleted construction projects, which amounted to almost 30,000 sites toward the end of 1980, more than 7,500 of which show the estimated costs of more than kcs2 million, requires a stricter regulation of beginning new capital construction projects. This is also why the volume of new investment projects will be roughly 20 percent smaller than in the preceding 5-year plan. It is our intention to be more consistent in concentrating sources and means on completing building projects, thus speeding up the elimination of the large number of uncompleted construction projects that has existed for a long time.

The government is aware that this is a most difficult task because, side by side with the pressing needs of production--here we will continue searching for possibilities to further expand production through reconstruction and modernization--it will be necessary to ensure the most urgent needs of the nonproduction sphere, including the means for stabilizing and improving living environments.

To Intensify Participation in the International Division of Labor

We consider it one of the most important conditions for fulfilling the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress to intensify our participation in the international division of labor, particularly in socialist economic integration. In this respect, the key task is to substantially enhance our export abilities. This, of course, presupposes that we effect changes in production which would be in harmony with

the needs of foreign consumers and lead toward improving the qualities of exported goods. To achieve the best prices and advantageous payment conditions we must also improve our commercial activity.

In keeping with the congress conclusions, the federal government will develop efforts to improve the coordination of national economy plans with the CEMA member states and to enhance the effectiveness of all other forms of cooperation in the planning sphere. We will take an active part in long-range target programs, which will significantly influence the structure of production in the individual countries and predetermine a mutually advantageous development of goods exchange in a long-term perspective.

We have achieved certain results in international specialization and cooperation. It can be said that the share of the production that is the result of these forms of cooperation amounts to more than one-third of our total exports to the CEMA states.

In the endeavor to achieve further progress in developing the international specialization and cooperation of production, the implementation of the long-term program of production specialization and cooperation with the Soviet Union by 1990 will be decisive for us. In connection with the work on more long-term prospects of the national economy, the main directions of our participation in the development of socialist economic integration also with the other countries of our community will be elaborated. Czechoslovakia will also actively participate in working out the proposals and suggestions for further improving the CEMA activities submitted by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our economic relations with the developing countries are becoming increasingly significant. That is why we will strive to further expand them on a long-term and mutually advantageous basis and to apply higher forms of cooperation.

Self-evidently, we are also interested in economic contacts with the industrially advanced capitalist countries, which we want to develop on the principles of equal rights and mutual advantage.

The federal government's entire activity in the sphere of external economic relations, all the adopted measures as well as those under preparation, are aimed at establishing favorable conditions for higher and effective export and for deepening the necessary economic equilibrium. It is only in this manner that we can obtain necessary resources for necessary imports.

In import policy, the government will continue giving priority to support for the import of machinery and equipment with fast returns on the capital. It will see to it that these facilities are put into operation within the planned deadlines.

The government's directing activity will aim at deepening the collaboration between the Ministry of Foreign Trade and its organizations with the branch ministries and the units subordinate to them. Enhanced standards of commercial work, a better conceptual and more flexible approach, good knowledge of the situation on world markets--these are the demands which we must master in this sphere, with the help of all instruments of planned management.

The Perfection of Management Is a Lasting Creative Process

Women and men comrades, the standards, contents and forms of management must correspond to the needs of our economy's transition to the path of intensive development.

The federal government regards the fulfillment of this demand as its vital mission, as its most important task. In this we are also proceeding from the fact that quite a few justified critical remarks have been voiced at the 16th congress on the existing forms of planning and management and on their effectiveness.

Despite all the difficulties stemming from the substantial changes in external economic conditions, it remains a fact that most weaknesses and shortcomings stem from subjective causes; they lie in the people, in the level of their political maturity and professional skill, in the general approach to the given tasks. We intend to draw conclusions from this, both for our own work and for the work of all other management links.

As far as we, the federal government, are concerned, we want to improve our own management and coordination activity in the coming period. We must approach tasks much more consistently; we must demand from all bodies and from the apparatus, ministers and the rest of the ranking personnel an accurate fulfillment of entrusted tasks in a timely way and more effectively to control the fulfillment of adopted conclusions. We are aware that making an overall success of our activity requires more substantial changes in the style and methods of our work, the consequences of which should also positively manifest themselves in improving the quality of work with the governments of the republics and in a substantially improved quality of work of all bodies of the state administration. Without ignoring the solution of operational tasks, which are arising from the fulfillment of annual plans and other topical issues in the noneconomic sphere, we see the focus of the work of the government and its bodies in the orientation toward fundamental conceptual questions and a more long-term development.

In the foreground of our attention must be, above all, the perfection of planning in the central bodies as well as in the lower levels of management. In particular, scientific-technical development should become the axis of the planning process.

Ministries directing technical development, the state and national planning commissions and the appropriate ministries are the specific bearers of that task. They are responsible for the content of the individual parts of the plan to become an effective instrument for the preparation and implementation of technical-economic changes and for the plan to ensure a faster and broader introduction of the results of research and development into production. It is necessary to exert pressure so that the bodies on all levels of management will master the economic aspect of technical development to such an extent as to enable us to already calculate the contribution of advanced techniques and technology when preparing the plan, determining performance, the productivity of work and production consumption.

We shall demand that economic production units, hand-in-hand with the consistent application of individual aspects of the set of measures, should purposefully work out and implement programs of a technical, production and marketing policy, investment development, and organization and management of work aimed at improving the quality of specialized [odborové] microstructure.

In accordance with the more long-term targets, as laid down in the set of measures, we intend to improve the interlocking factors of the plan as the fundamental prerequisite for improving the smooth progress of the reproduction process, the more effective application of cost accountancy, economic stimuli and the initiative of the working people.

The government and its bodies are currently facing the task of working out and submitting for approval to the Federal Assembly by the end of the year the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is a very complicated matter, since a number of former conditions have changed and new needs have arisen to which one must react. In any case, however, the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be worked out in such a way as to become an efficient instrument for implementing the further development program of our socialist society as adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The draft plan, in accordance with the directive of the congress, envisages a growth in the national income by 14 to 16 percent. The social product will grow faster than production consumption. The volume of investment will not increase during the 5-year plan, and its share in the national income will fall.

Parallel to finishing the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan, the preparation of the plan for the coming year is under way. We are working hard so that enterprises, economic production units and ministries use all the experience in drafting the plan which they gained in

implementing the set of measures, as well as the possibilities of counter planning, based on an active participation of the working people and the material incentive in progressive planning.

Only half a year has elapsed since we started implementing this program in practice. This is too short a period to be able to comprehensively generalize experience of its effect. One thing is obvious, however. A number of enterprises and economic production units, but also ministries, have not been able thus far to fully utilize their instruments to ensure, in particular, the plan's qualitative tasks. From this it arises that we must continue to uncompromisingly assert its fundamental principles, that is, that the plan and the economic instruments derived from it--wages, finances, credit and interest--have a favorable effect on rational utilization and valorization of all resources at one's disposal, on more effectively joining in the international division of work and on strengthening our economy's balance. Moral and material stimuli must be implemented in accordance with these criteria.

In this connection, one has to emphasize the necessity of better managing manpower, of raising the effectiveness of human work and of better utilizing the working hours.

Shortcomings in this respect are not negligible--neither from the national-economic nor from the moral-political viewpoint. They require the government and all other managing levels to perfect with much greater resolve the organization of work, raise the standard of workshops' and enterprises' management and the quality of planning from the top all the way to the bottom, achieve the desired rhythm and smoothness in the supplier-customer relations, systematically reduce unjustified labor turnover and absenteeism, and consistently prosecute slovenly employees and any other type of irresponsibility. Together with this, one has to strictly differentiate between the needs of various sectors. Individual sectors of the nonproduction sphere must realize that they will not be permitted to repeat themselves in exceeding the planned number of employees.

A few words, too, must be said about our administrative apparatus and about its manpower-intensive operation, which remains the subject of justified criticism.

Naturally, we do not want to go back to the obsolete and not-quite-efficient methods as regards the past solutions to this problem because the situation does not require a one-shot, but rather a long-term, measure to regulate the administrative apparatus. So far, we have adopted the principle that the volume of wage expenditure for the administrative activity of the central bodies and selected organizations will remain on the level of last year for the next few years. We are checking on whether various reports, statements and records are necessary for us to make decisions. Together with an analysis of other contexts, one has to prepare proposals for a comprehensive solution aimed at gradually paring down the administrative apparatus at all levels.

In accordance with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we will devote full attention to price policy issues. As regards wholesale prices, we count on their smooth adjustment so that they will realistically reflect the development of import and domestic production costs, and at the same time we will exert constant pressure on the production sphere to utilize fuels, energy, raw and other materials more efficiently, and to reduce the overhead costs of the production sphere.

The development of retail prices, as was stated at the 16th congress, "will in many respects depend on how we work and how we raise the productivity of work, how we succeed in asserting effectiveness, quality and thrift. Selling on the domestic market cheaper than we are buying abroad and producing at home is something no one can afford to do for long. The price policy must continue to be firmly controlled under the state's strict supervision. It must be in harmony with the wage and social policy and at the same time influence in a desired direction the development of personal consumption and prevent waste."

The government assigns an important role to the economic production units as the basic links in managing the economic sphere. We will see to it that the technical and economic content of their activity is significantly strengthened and that the standard of the management work of the general directorates is increased not only in their current activity, but, particularly, in making their conceptual work more flexible and effective.

The changes in the management system also require an increase in the standard and efficiency of control as an inseparable part of the activity of ranking personnel at all levels and in all spheres. Analyses and appropriate measures have been worked out which orient the bodies of people's control as well as all the management links without exception particularly toward a consistent fulfillment of the key tasks of this 5-year plan, adherence to the legal norms and fulfillment of party and government resolutions.

The government is determined to demand the unconditional responsibility of ranking personnel for task fulfillment, for observance of discipline, for maximum economy and all-round assertion of social interests. It will support those who are not afraid to search for new ways and to resolve tasks by means of high-level professional knowledge--on the necessary political level, too.

Fulfillment of the set tasks is inconceivable without the active participation of the working people. The government regards the creation of conditions for everyone to have the possibility and interest to apply himself as a good manager at his workplace as one of the main tasks of all management links.

We are convinced that we will find the support of bodies and organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement, the socialist youth union, brigades of socialist labor, leading workers, technicians, engineers, designers and scientists in our efforts to distinctly reduce production consumption and raise product quality. We rely on the conviction that it is precisely these issues that will become the main content of socialist competition and the creative initiative of the working people.

In accordance with the conclusions of the 16th congress, the government also looks to the future for the improvement of management as a permanent creative process, where the important thing is to ensure that the forms and content of management not only correspond to the changing conditions, but are also predicated within the limits of possibilities. The relevant tasks in this context have already been entrusted to the bodies of the government and to economic research.

Intensification of All Branches and Sectors

The realization of tasks arising from the program of economic and social development, from our efforts to intensify the entire economy and all our activity is immediately projected into all branches of the national economy and into all sectors. They must be concretely ensured by industry, the agricultural food complex, the forest and water economy, construction, transportation and communications.

Without ignoring the role and the needs of industrial branches, such as the chemical, light and timber-processing industries, in which we will--in accordance with the directive of the 16th congress--create prerequisites for their further development, we must concentrate our attention on ensuring that the national economy and the population are supplied with fuels and energy, and on problems connected with developing the metallurgy-engineering and electrotechnical complex.

As regards fuels and energy, we will continue concentrating on the development of our own resources, especially on coal extraction and the construction of nuclear powerplants, on cooperation with the CEMA member countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, and on a substantially better valorization of all kinds of fuels and energy.

For the Ostrava-Karvina Basin, we are drawing up a long-term program of coal extraction, and in the North Bohemian Basin we must gradually and comprehensively ensure the necessary projects, increase the performance and reliability of the giant extraction machinery and achieve the necessary headstart in removing the overload. In harmony with the overall social status of miners, we will keep on resolving some of their social issues, including health problems, apartments, the considerable extent of overtime work and the necessary addition to the number of skilled workers.

It is necessary to overcome a certain delay in implementing the nuclear powerplant construction program. This can be done only if we perfect the planning and management of these projects in the appropriate central bodies as well as on the level of sub-contractor enterprises.

The development of the metallurgical industry depends on systematic intensification. We orient its production toward a substantial improvement of quality and assortment, toward increasing the share of high-quality steel and other profitable types of products, and last but not least, toward systematically reducing the consumption of metals in the metallurgical cycle. For this reason, we count on the modernization of metallurgical facilities and on the deepening of this industry's participation in the international division of work.

It is especially interesting that the engineering and electrotechnical industry--together and giving high priority to electronics, particularly to microelectronics--fairly rapidly develop the final assembly branches. On this basis, we also intend to further support those engineering sectors for whose products there is a more than average demand in the world, and which our engineering industry has successfully mastered. These products include various installations for nuclear power engineering; machine tools; forming machinery; textile machinery; computers; long-distance data transmission equipment; gas, hydro and steam turbines; measuring, control and regulatory instruments; hydraulics; chemical, rubber and foundry equipment; lifting and transportation machinery; compressors and pumps; street cars and trolleybuses; and trucks and electrical automobile accessories. We are also resolving issues connected with the production of tractors and agricultural machinery.

We want to help these and some other branches with reconstructing and modernizing their production base.

One has to say that what is involved is a demanding production and structural concept for the development of engineering and the electrotechnical industry, the realization of which--together with a distinct improvement in the quality and technical-economic standard of products--is to lead, among other things, to increasing the export potential.

The plans of these branches and of the chemical industry must on all levels concretely ensure spare parts and other services. We are not discussing this issue for the first time. This has been, as is well known, an inexcusably long-lasting and persistent problem, which--despite many resolutions--is still not being satisfactorily solved in many production branches. Appropriate ministers and directors are personally responsible for this and must find effective ways this time to consistently ensure this task.

The pivotal task of the agrarian-food complex is to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in food production. In cooperation with the governments of the two republics, we will see to a consistent protection of the agricultural land fund and to raising its fertility and creating prerequisites for making full use of every acre of agricultural land and for achieving maximum production from it.

Together with the further increase of the production of cereals, we must ensure a substantial increase in the production of quality bulk fodder and its proper handling. This is the basic prerequisite for cattle raising, where there is still the greatest untapped potential, and for saving grain fodder.

The task of federal and national bodies, especially of the engineering, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, is to consistently fulfill the specified deliveries to unified cooperative farms, state farms and small-scale growers. The structure, quality and timely delivery must be unconditionally observed. This is one of the conditions for fulfilling the exacting agricultural and food industry program in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The government is preparing measures aimed at improving and making more flexible the planned management of agriculture and the agricultural-food complex in general, while allowing for its specific conditions. We are counting on more emphatic monetary incentives for achieving the desirable productions; we want this to raise the interest

of agricultural enterprises and stimulate their employees' initiative for increasing production and making it more effective, in harmony with the all-social needs.

In the building industry, we subordinate the basic tasks to our investment policy plans and to the changes we are introducing there. The experience acquired during this year shows that the building industry is undergoing a difficult period. Production here is slowly beginning to cope with the problems cropping up due to the limited number of newly started building projects, as well as the result of changes in the investment structure. Together with the national governments we will deal with these disturbing phenomena in greater detail during the checkup on plan fulfillment in the first half year.

Material and Cultural Needs in the Forefront of Attention

The government's efforts for further progress in the national economy and for achieving the best possible results in material production have only one aim and purpose--to satisfy as best as possible man's material and cultural needs and to perfect the conditions for his all-round development.

However, the extent and quality of satisfying the people's needs do not depend on what we would wish, or on what the government wants--or does not want--to offer the citizens. As was already stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress, no society can distribute more than it creates for itself. That is why our possibilities for maintaining the achieved living standards and for improving their quality depend solely on whether we succeed in creating sufficient resources for this in the economy, in the whole of social activity.

The main concern in the present phase of building the advanced socialist society is not simply the extent to which the people's material and cultural needs are gratified; their qualitative aspect is also increasingly coming to the fore. This also applies to the further consolidation of our citizens' living and social certainties; to the improvement of living and working environments; to the development of educational standards, culture and the society's spiritual life; to the creation of comradesly relations in working places and among people in general--simply to all spheres of our society, which are acquiring increasing significance in shaping the socialist way of life.

In harmony with the principles we implement in the national economy, we are placing emphasis on a closer tie between remuneration and the growth of labor productivity, its quality and economical features. On all management levels we must be more consistent in eliminating egalitarianism and so-called social approaches, which lead to no good, which deprive the honest and the efficient of their zest for work and which do nothing to encourage laggards.

We have no doubt that the policy of consistently differentiating wages and incomes according to the quantity, quality and social significance of accomplished work, the policy based on the socialist principle of remuneration, will have the support of the absolute majority of honest citizens. It will be supported by all those who know how, and want, to work efficiently and who must also be distinguished through remuneration for work from the less efficient or even the laggards.

The specific possibilities for creating and utilizing national income in the years 1981-85 lead us primarily to emphasize the improvement of the quality of our population's personal consumption. We will therefore see to it that, already when elaborating the 5-year and the annual plans, prerequisites are established for better harmony between the development of the population's incomes and the volume and structure of the commodities and services offered on the domestic market. Together with the governments of the two republics, we will demand from the appropriate ministries and from production and trade organizations that the domestic market be supplied with industrial goods and foodstuffs in both the necessary variety and the necessary quality so that the demand for desirable and better goods is gratified.

In ensuring the consumption of foodstuffs, vegetables and other products we must make better use than heretofore of domestic resources and lead our public to be purposeful in its consumption, so as not to waste food. We also want to establish conditions for

increasing the production and procurement of produce of plant and animal origin from small-scale growers and breeders, and for expanding the population's self-sufficiency whenever suitable prerequisites for this exist.

Particular attention will have to be devoted to supplying the population of the capital, Prague, Bratislava and designated industrial centers.

The federal government, in cooperation with the governments of the two republics and in close coordination with trade union bodies and national committees, will also work toward speeding up the development of enterprise catering and the introduction of the production of ready-to-eat and precooked dishes.

As regards paid services, we will see to it that the appropriate bodies and organizations more flexibly ensure the requisite maintenance and repair services, materials and spare parts.

We also foresee a further development and improvement of foreign and domestic tourism.

The care for elderly and disabled citizens continues to be in the forefront of our tasks and obligations. We will be improving it and providing adequate jobs and seeing to the social self-realization of disabled citizens. We foresee a growth of average old-age pensions.

One of the great merits of the socialist society is the attention it devotes to children. Also in the forthcoming period the government will improve, in keeping with its possibilities, the advanced system of social aid for families with children.

In protecting and consolidating the working people's health, we will focus, together with the national governments, primarily on intensifying the system of preventive medicine, improving the environment and creating better conditions for safe work, including better supplies of protective gear.

We want to carry on the all-social programs of struggle against the most momentous diseases, heart and blood-vessel diseases, and against oncologic and viral diseases. We will also be improving mother and child care, as well as care for our elderly fellow citizens.

It is also essential to further improve the organization and management of the health sector in order to provide medical services much more promptly, especially in the capital, Prague, and other industrial centers.

As regards the training of physicians, pharmacists and other medical employees, the government will see to their constant professional and political growth and to making their attitude toward patients correspond to socialist and medical ethics.

We also foresee an expansion of pharmaceutical production and its material base. We will also intensify our cooperation within the CEMA framework in that area.

An inseparable part of health care is physical education. That is why, just as in the preceding period, the government will place first - rate emphasis on its all-round development, regarding mass physical education as the most important form.

In the sphere of competitive sports and state representation, the government will work, in close coordination with the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education and Svazarm [Union for Cooperation with the Army], toward a consistent application of the demand of top performance and effective utilization of the expended resources.

In housing policy, the government will assert an all-round improvement of the population's housing conditions. Our aim will not only be to build 550,000 new apartments and to modernize an additional 40,000-50,000 apartments, but also to markedly improve the handling of the existing housing fund. We place emphasis on comprehensively furnishing the newly built housing settlements with stores, educational, medical and sports facilities, water resources and energy and communications networks.

Our endeavor will also naturally center on solving the problems of individual regions, especially industrial centers. This applies in particular to the CSSR capital, Prague. Here we intend to focus our attention on effectively utilizing available manpower resources, modernizing the production-technical base, and further concentrating the building facilities and transforming their structure in such a way as to bring about progress in the desired structure of capital investment, and to further improve housing conditions, resolve the communications system and complete the building of the national theater.

We will also continue construction work in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, which is aimed at resolving transport questions and at improving housing conditions and the amenities of new housing settlements.

Our attention will continue to be focused on matters pertaining to the development of the north Bohemian and north Moravian regions. In northern Bohemia we will continue building transport and production facilities and promoting investment projects intended to free outlying quarry areas [lomova predpoli]. Simultaneously with this, we will also be ensuring the necessary housing construction in its entire complexity and carrying out the investments on which it depends, including the resolving of burning questions on the living environments in this region.

We understand concern for the environment, for expedient and efficient use of investment resources for improving and protecting the atmosphere and the water and land fund, as part and parcel of the population's living standards. That is why we will be consistent in demanding that organizations should be held responsible that the production processes do not deteriorate the living conditions, particularly in industrial agglomerations and in areas with a high population concentration.

The government also wants to support projects that benefit the public and services for embellishing environments in cities and communities and the citizens' initiative in this direction as developed within the framework of the "Z" campaign for embellishing communities and as anchored in the National Front's election programs.

We are aware that a consistent implementation of the economic and social program adopted by the 16th party congress will be no easy matter.

We are approaching it in the knowledge that it will be a challenging checkup of our political maturity, professional skill and organizational abilities, of our creative thinking and responsibility. Practice shows that the path from the approval of the program up to its consistent implementation is usually difficult. Even the fulfillment of planned tasks since the beginning of this year was not without problems. But our will and efforts to successfully complete the work of further socioeconomic development must be all the greater. Self-evidently, we must start with this immediately, already when fulfilling today's tasks. Each of us in his place, we must do everything to honestly fulfill both the plans for this year and those awaiting us in the following years.

Increasing the Working People's Participation in Administration and Management

Women and men comrades, in harmony with the conclusions of the 16th party congress, the government will continue consolidating our system and perfecting our socialist statehood as well as increasing the working people's participation in the administration and management of matters of common interest. We see the basis for fulfilling these exacting goals in the federal arrangement of the state, which ensures relations between the Czechs and Slovaks and the citizens of other nationalities on the basis of equal rights, and which also ensures the prerequisites for a lasting and fruitful collaboration of national bodies and the bodies of both republics--of all links of our political system. In these connections, too, it is necessary to raise the standards of the government management, coordinating and control activities and to deepen mutual cooperation between federal institutions and those of the two republics.

We consider their collaboration with the National Front and its bodies, with the other political parties and organizations no less important. In view of the great weight of the National Front in our country's political and social life and of the possibilities

offered by its broad base and its extensive activity, we expect it to continue effectively aiding, as it has done up to date, the fulfillment of all basic goals which we are setting for ourselves for this period.

In this we consider especially essential the efficient cooperation of state and economic bodies with the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM], which holds a significant place in the unification of all creative forces in our society for the successful realization of the goals of our seventh 5-year plan. The efficient cooperation of state and economic bodies with the RTUM bodies is also aided by joint sessions of the secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council [CTUC] and the federal government Presidium and by the sessions of territorial bodies and bodies of the two republics which are linked with them.

The mutual collaboration of the federal government, the trade unions, the Socialist Youth Union, the Women's Union, the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship and the National Front's physical education, paramilitary and other organizations indubitably offer further possibilities for enhancing the effectiveness of ideo-educational work, which should be purposefully aimed at consolidating the unity of our people, their patriotism and international sentiments; at intensifying their comprehensive participation in developing our society; and also, in view of the international situation, at increasing our country's security and defense ability.

Our socialist system is characterized exactly by the unity of the rights and duties of our citizens--a unity of pivotal significance for developing socialist relations between the people, as well as relations between the citizen and the state. The government will see to it that the full implementation of these rights becomes yet more consistently linked with the protection of the socialist state, public order and strict adherence to the legal code and socialist legality. We will lead the court bodies, prosecutors' offices and the security corps, as well as our judiciary--while respecting their independence--to resolutely proceed against those who threaten state security or disrupt the norms of socialist law and the citizens' calm and satisfied life. This also fully applies to those who would like to enrich themselves at the expense of common work and their fellow citizens. We are convinced that all honest people in this state will support our efforts to redeem certain abuses which have nothing in common with the socialist way of life and its morale.

It was already said that we want to continue comprehensively establishing the prerequisites for the citizens' yet greater participation in the administration and management of the state. From these viewpoints, the government intends to enhance the weight, authority and social significance of national committees, which are directly linked with the citizens' everyday life by their broad sphere of operations and by their activities and which represent a basic and well-proved link of the people's power and state administration.

In cooperation with the governments of the two republics, we want to orient the newly elected national committees toward the main goal of their entire activity, which must and does lie in the citizens' satisfaction and in the solution of their everyday worries and justifiable needs and interests. This must be borne in mind when the National Front's election programs are worked out and implemented; the forms and methods of work used by deputies and national committee apparatuses must be adjusted to the exacting tasks contained in the National Front's election programs.

This is also the way to eliminate certain shortcomings still persevering here side by side with the prevailing good work and adversely influencing public opinion; they are justly being criticized.

Klement Gottwald said once: "The authorities--from local national committees up to the ministries--must be administered in a way that would let the population see and feel in practice that the authorities are here to serve the people, and not vice versa."

These words continue to apply both to national committees and to higher bodies of state administration. And it is the task of their leading workers to help by their work to establish constructive relations between these institutions and the citizens, and thus to strengthen the latter's confidence in the people's power.

I want to assure you, esteemed women and men comrades, that in this respect, too, the federal government wants to--and will--energetically work in close cooperation with the governments of the two republics to achieve positive changes and to further improve the national committees' activities, also in the economy which is part of their sphere of operations.

That is why we are preparing to enhance the role of elected bodies and the national committees' coordinating functions, in the interests of effective and economical capital construction in the territories under their administration and in the interests of purposefully handling both manpower and the land fund, so as to make the best use of financial resources and to harmonize the national economy plans with the needs of the life of communities and cities.

We will also follow how the principles of the set of measures are implemented in the activity of organizations managed by the national committees and whether they correspond as accurately as possible to the nature of services and work offered to the citizens and other organizations. This particularly applies to measures in the sphere of services paid for by the population, which should be part of more broadly conceived steps for radically improving matters in this sector.

The development of socialist statehood and democracy, the deepening of the unity of the citizens' rights and duties are inseparably bound to the improvement of our legal system. In this election period, too, the government intends to proceed according to the long-term concept, within the framework of which the Federal Assembly has already been submitted drafts of amendments to the civil code and the family law. At present, work continues on the analyses and drafts of amendments for the penal code, the economic code, the arbitration law and the already mentioned legal modifications of regulations connected with the implementation of the set of measures.

It is becoming obvious that it is exactly in the interests of limiting useless administration that it will be necessary to gradually change and qualitatively improve the practices of federal bodies to issue various regulations as well as to see to it that the necessary amendments are purposeful, comprehensive and lucid.

Naturally, we will also be facing other tasks; among which we rank first the education of citizens in legal awareness, which is necessary both for their practical life and for the orderly running of the society.

The government is aware of its political and constitutional responsibility toward the Federal Assembly and its role in our political system. It will adequately ensure the working prerequisites for the assembly's legislative activity for improving socialist statehood, for social control of the state economic and social policy, as well as for other spheres of its operations. Simultaneously, we will see to it that the assembly's recommendations to state executive bodies are fully respected.

In connection with the social and economic development in our country, the social function of upbringing and education in their organic unity will deepen further.

The all-round preparation of youth for active participation in the building of our advanced socialist society demands that increasing attention be paid, side by side with professional tuition, to rearing youth to have a scientific world outlook, socialist patriotism and internationalism and--last but not least--to tighten the bonds between school and social practice.

In collaboration with the national governments, the federal government will therefore see to it that in the 5-year period, too, the program of developing the educational-upbringing system is consistently fulfilled, with particular consideration for qualitative changes of contents in all types and on all levels of schools. At the same time, it will strive to ensure that the tasks connected with this are also fulfilled by other departments participating in the reorganization of the school system.

Further advance is recorded in preschool education. We are counting on a further increase of the already high percentage of 3-5-year-old children entered for preschool facilities.

In the years 1983-1984, we will complete the organizational, curricular and methodological reconstruction of the entire primary school system and will approach a full reconstruction of gymnasia, secondary specialized schools and vocational schools. That will require new measures in the legislative and legal fields, including a new law on primary and secondary schools.

The government and national committees will give special attention to the training of youth for workers' professions. In the seventh 5-year plan, secondary vocational schools will become the most numerous type of secondary schools, which is connected with considerable demands on both expenditures and cadres.

By the end of 1985, all children will in fact have the opportunity to gain a secondary education and more than one-half of the young people to gain a complete secondary education with a graduation diploma [maturita].

As regards university-level schools, their content and methodological reconstruction will continue. The objective is not only to update and make more efficient the theoretical preparation of students in keeping with the standards of present-day scientific knowledge, but also to draw it closer to the more demanding requirements of practice. That must include the students' training for managerial work.

It is important, in our opinion, that in the system of our secondary and university-level schools priority be given to the development of technical and natural science disciplines, providing the key branches of the national economy with qualified cadres. Another urgent task is to raise the efficiency of the university-level schools' scientific and research work, which ought to make a greater contribution to solving the tasks of the state plan in science and technological development.

Together with the governments of the two republics, the federal government will also work toward further improving the conditions for a rich cultural and social life of our people. Just like educational establishments, culture also must take an even more effective part in shaping the socialist social awareness and way of life and must be involved in an even more committed manner in the struggle for a new society, for the general enhancement of man, for progress and peace.

That is why greater demands must be placed on the ideological and professional standards of artistic work, which ought to present broadly and convincingly a full-blooded portrayal of the people of our epoch working purposefully for a qualitative transformation of society, people who themselves change in the process of those transformations.

The federal government regards it as its important task to give support to everything that promotes the development of our nations' and nationalities' cultures, their mutual enrichment, and to create conditions for their rapprochement.

We understand the development of socialist culture as a comprehensive and permanent growth of the cultural and political standards of the people, as an enhancement of cultural standards permeating all sections of society. It is evident that this requires a coordinated course of action by all state and social organizations as well as an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of their educational impact, including the application of more demanding criteria in the field of transmitting cultural values.

In this endeavor, an undeniably important role is played by the mass media--television, radio and the press. The government will continue to create the necessary conditions for their work and development so that, as the 16th congress stressed, "those important instruments of party work and the socialist state should successfully live up to their mission, improve their quality and enhance their political-organizational and educational role as well as their social impact."

Ensuring Our Peaceful Work

Allow me to put before you the federal government's intentions as regards the international field. They are inseparably linked--as we said at the 16th CPCZ Congress--with the tasks of our domestic policy and with the aim to consolidate the socialist community's unity.

We are meeting at a time of a complicated international situation, when the political atmosphere has considerably deteriorated, when tension and the number of the flashpoints of war has increased, and when many disarmament negotiations have been frozen and, instead, a new round of the arms race is beginning. The seventies will go down in history in golden letters as a period of successful peace initiatives by countries of the socialist community, initiatives to which Czechoslovakia contributed as well as it could. It was a decade of the triumph of the Soviet Union's peace program. Today, however, the sad reality is that imperialism is again trying to force through military hysteria through armaments and wars.

All these new phenomena affect us deeply and simultaneously influence present and future decisions. Bearing in mind important changes in the world and the need for peace for our further peaceful development, we have unequivocally endorsed the set of proposals delivered from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. We have also accepted with joy the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world." We welcome the fact that from the grand metropolis of socialism, Moscow, the emphatic voice is resounding again: "It is necessary to do everything in order to secure the right of people to life." Precisely such important initiatives are the only alternative to the course of feverish armament and to the strategy of tension and confrontation being asserted by some circles in the United States and other imperialist countries.

The recent words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are decisive also for us: "The international situation may be worse or better, but what is very important is not to abandon the correct path! We will work persistently to alleviate tension, to preserve detente and to secure its further progress. That is the key issue."

The CSSR is fully convinced of the vital necessity for the coexistence of countries with different social systems, of the beneficial nature of the idea of extending the policy of detente to include particularly the military sphere, of the need to renew Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing medium-range missiles in Europe, and of the need to achieve progress in preparing a European conference on military detente and disarmament. The work of our diplomacy, foreign trade officials, scientists, our cultural contacts--the work of all who are fulfilling their mission on the foreign political scene--is and will continue to be guided by this spirit.

The basic principle of Czechoslovak foreign policy has been, is and will be the bond of international fraternity, close comradely cooperation and closest coordination and alliance with the Soviet Union. As Comrade Gustav Husak declared at the 16th CPCZ Congress, it is precisely "in the alliance with the Soviet Union that the intrinsic interests and longings of our people are fulfilled. The Czechoslovak communists, our nations, highly assess the Soviet Union's role as the decisive mainstay of socialism and all that is revolutionary and progressive, as the hope and guarantee of peaceful development whose strength crushes the attempts of imperialist and militarist forces to dictate their will on other nations."

Naturally, we intend to enrich in an appropriate manner the practice of socialist internationalism with all the fraternal countries in Europe: The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania. After all, the unity and strength of the world socialist community is the reliable **bastion** of our national independence, one of the sources of our present and future certainties and the prerequisite for a better world in the future.

We shall continue mutually beneficial cooperation with the SFRY. Our plans also include an expansion of the already traditional contacts with that friendly country.

As regards the Polish People's Republic, the government wishes to state its concern over developments in that fraternal country, where it has not been possible so far to halt the advance of the crisis. The CPSU Central Committee's comradely letter to the PZPR Central Committee, which we fully endorse, has pointed to the depth of the danger threatening people's Poland. We still hope that the socialist and patriotic forces of our northern neighbor will master the critical situation and will thwart the counter-revolutionary forces' plans and Western interference in their internal affairs.

We once again assure the Polish comrades of our all-round solidarity and our readiness to continue to develop and expand cooperation in all directions.

We also intend to maintain the closest fraternal ties in our relations with socialist Cuba which, as the first Latin American country, is successfully building socialism and courageously facing up to the pressure of American imperialism on this young continent.

Similarly, we also intend to cooperate closely with the Mongolian People's Republic which is implementing a program of building socialism; the same applies to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, who are bringing about profound social transformations and simultaneously successfully resisting imperialist aggression and the plots of Beijing hegemonism. We will also continue to cooperate with the DPRK. It remains to be said that nothing, at least on our side, stands in the way of improved Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, but of course while maintaining the fundamental principles of our foreign policy.

We stress that Czechoslovakia is a firm part of the Warsaw Pact organization, which pursues exclusively defensive objectives under conditions of equal and balanced security. However, should some NATO states escalate the course aimed at changing the correlation of forces--here we regard as particularly dangerous that plan to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles on the territories of five Western states--Czechoslovakia and its allies, too, will adopt the essential measures. Incidentally, the Czechoslovak People's Army, our armed forces, have always lived up to their obligations in defending the Western confines of the world of socialism, which will be the case in the future as well.

At a time when Europe and the world are at a complicated path of development, when we feel great responsibility for each political decision, and when we are prudently considering our future steps, our membership in the socialist community fills us with certainty. After all, a peaceful development in Europe is unthinkable without its existence, without its unity, joint course of actions, selfless cooperation as well as without its economic and military strength.

Comrades, in the last few years developments in Africa have become the focus of attention. In the seventies, national liberation struggle on this continent culminated, and a number of revolutionary-democratic regimes have been established within the framework of far-reaching social transformations. Some have opted for a socialist path of development. This new phenomenon requires of Czechoslovak foreign policy the appropriate international solidarity and effective cooperation, especially with the People's Republic of Angola, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Republic of Mozambique and other states of the continent with an anti-imperialist orientation.

We will also extend our support to the endeavors of the OAU, especially those steps that are aimed at achieving full independence for the liberated countries and are directed against the old-new doctrine "divide and rule," against the alliance of the forces of imperialism with the racist republic of South Africa. At the same time, we resolutely condemn the occupation of Namibia, whose liberation struggle is embodied by SWAPO.

As in Africa, we are working toward broad cooperation with the Asian states that have opted for the socialist path of development--the Afghan Democratic Republic and the PDRY. The general interests of the revolutionary process, as well as peace, requires a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which is living its everyday life in a state of undeclared war by some of its neighbors backed by imperialist states. That is why we welcome all proposals of the Afghan Government to work out a system of international security guarantees in this part of the world. In the past few days, we have unequivocally manifested our solidarity and support for the Afghan revolution during top-level negotiations between our states as well as by signing the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

We are also in favor of negotiations that would put an end to the escalation of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. It goes without saying that we are at one with all forces that demand an end to the conflict and a political settlement of all disputed issues between Iraq and Iran.

We are greatly concerned over the explosive situation in the Middle East, where Israel's aggressive actions thwart a just solution of the national destiny of the Arab people of Palestine. We consider the recent attacks by the Israeli Air Force on Lebanon as well as Iraq's nuclear facilities--which are, incidentally, under permanent international control--to be an unprecedented violation of international law and further acts of violence. The objective of those attempts is obvious to us. They are designed to alter the bankruptcy of the Camp David accords into a new course of bellicose provocations, in the background of which is the attempt to legalize the U.S. military presence. We see the only way out of the dangerous situation in the proposals to convene an international conference that would deal with the causes of tension in the Middle East, restore the national and state rights of Palestinians on the territories occupied by Israel, curb Tel Aviv's aggressiveness and subsequently guarantee the security of all states in the area.

We are aware of the importance of comprehensive cooperation with Arab countries with an anti-imperialist orientation whose influence on world events is constantly growing. We will always give the necessary assistance to their progressive struggles. I have in mind, above all, the Syrian Arab Republic and--as regards the African Continent--the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Finally, we also stress the primary importance of contacts with the Republic of India. The tradition and the level of those contacts are a prerequisite for new forms of economic cooperation too.

We continue to maintain a positive attitude toward the nonaligned movement. Particularly close to us are countries that uncompromisingly speak out against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and simultaneously carry out a program of economic and social transformations. We are deeply convinced that young liberated nations not only have the right to political independence, but also to achieve economic independence in democratically operating international relations. That is also why we resolutely condemn attempts by some government representatives of the United States to identify the national liberation struggle with international terrorism and thereby to justify the export of counterrevolution, which is part of their policy of confrontation and blackmail by force.

We have always been convinced advocates of the policy of peaceful coexistence as it gained ground in Europe in the past decade. We consider this principle as binding for the future as well. We are resolute supporters of the Helsinki Final Act and its consistent implementation. On the other hand, we reject all attempts of the North Atlantic pact to gain military supremacy. We are not attracted by a peace that is based on intimidation, and we do not compete with anyone for superiority in arms and troops. That is why we want dialogue on all pending issues and on the extension of detente to include the military sphere. That is why at the Madrid meeting we support efforts aimed at convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The principles of our policy toward the neighboring and more distant countries of Western Europe are as simple and human as that. In the past few years, we succeeded in translating our good intentions into deeds. We have truly neighborly relations with Austria, whose positive attitude to questions of detente indicates that our cooperation can be deepened even further.

We have also recorded progress in relations with the FRG, especially after the talks between Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and FRG representatives. As long as our Western neighbor will continue to implement all that is positive and which embodies the principles of the West German Ostpolitik, we will surely advance further here, too. However, we wholly reject the voices of revanchism, the casting of doubt on agreements reached by the victorious anti-Hitlerite coalition and unacceptable lessons from history, which have been heard at this year's Sudeten German rallies.

We are developing traditional relations of friendship with Finland. We hold the view that they can serve as a model for relations with the other north European countries. We have achieved good results with Greece and we follow the same goal in our relations with the Benelux countries, Switzerland, Spain and Turkey.

We are striving to improve and deepen relations with France, relations that have so far corresponded neither to traditions nor to needs. We respect the French contribution to the policy of detente and to the cause of East-West cooperation. On our side there is nothing standing in the way of raising our cooperation to the level required by the times. We assume that a similar aim will also be adopted by the present government of the French Republic.

Deplorably, we have to state again that--not through our fault--relations with the United States are not progressing well, the United States being the only Western country with which we do not have fully normalized relations. As you know, the issue is still the return of the Czechoslovak gold treasure that was stolen by the Hitlerites and a part of which is still being unlawfully held by the U.S. administration. Recent allegations about the intentions of some American circles to confiscate and sell the Czechoslovak gold treasure, which is Czechoslovak national property, justifiably aroused our indignation. After all, such a step, at variance with international law, could only harm our relations. Naturally, we totally reject such a solution. The Czechoslovak Government has more than once manifested its readiness for a legal settlement of the property rights and possesses this readiness today too.

In conclusion, I would like to say again that Czechoslovak foreign policy will constantly strive for detente, understanding and cooperation, for an end to the feverish pursuit of armaments, for averting the threat of war. Our aim is peace and peace again. We proceed from the profound conviction that this aim--a future of peace--is also the aim of the nations of all continents, that it is no longer merely the program of wise politicians but the program of the broad masses of people.

We expect the Federal Assembly to extend the necessary help and support to these efforts. The federal government will observe in its work the rules of utmost efficiency and the expediency of all our foreign services.

Esteemed comrade deputies!

The CSSR Government is submitting to you the draft program of its activity for the upcoming period. Its main objective is to implement the conclusions and resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, aimed at further developing our socialist society, at ensuring our people's contented life.

The successful implementation of those intentions will undoubtedly represent our country's considerable contribution to developing the socialist community, strengthening its unity and enhancing its authority and prestige in the world. It will be our nations' contribution to the struggle for peace and to the efforts aimed at cooperation between states with different social systems.

The CSSR Government is convinced that the program of its activity and the tasks ensuing from it correspond to the needs and the potential of this country and its people and that its fulfillment will bring about further progress in all areas of social life.

Allow me, esteemed comrade deputies, to express sincere thanks to you on behalf of the federal government for your support, which was an effective assistance in our work in the past.

By submitting to you the program of the government's activity, we seek again your trust and help in implementing the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the efforts to further promote all-round progress in our beautiful country, the CSSR.

I am asking you, esteemed comrade deputies, to assess the federal government's program declaration and to express your trust in the CSSR Government, in the spirit of Article 69 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD071237 Prague CTK in English 1139 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Jul (CETKA)--The Czech National Council gave confidence to the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic when the 200-member body unanimously voted Tuesday to approve the program statement of the new government, appointed after last month's general elections in Czechoslovakia.

The floor, in a debate on the draft program delivered by its Premier Josef Kocak on Monday, was taken by 28 deputies, members of the Communist Party, the People's Party, the Socialist Party and those without political affiliation. They supported the statement as a document corresponding to the needs and demands of the republic's political, economic and cultural development within the Czechoslovak Federation. The deputies of this supreme representative and legislative body in the Czech Republic committed themselves to helping the government in the implementation of its program.

The tasks laid down by the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress form the content of political activity of the Czech National Council and the Czech Government. Being highly challenging, they require full concentration and resourceful and active approach, Council Chairman Josef Kempny said at the close of the meeting.

"All the creative intentions we have at the threshold of another term of activity presuppose peace, averting of the danger of war, relaxation of international tension, resumption of understanding and cooperation on a global scale. The Czech National Council, working in full harmony with the international policy of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, will intensify its struggle for peace, unity and joint action of the socialist countries, for cooperation with all world forces of peace and progress," Josef Kempny stressed.

SLOVAK OFFICIAL NOTES REDUCED FUEL IMPORTS

AU061125 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Jaroslav Mesko report on the 2 July Bratislava session of the Slovak National Council]

[Excerpt] J. Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, focused in his statement on the completion of work on the draft of the seventh 5-year plan, the aim of which is to bring about a transition in our economy to the path of intensive development. The tasks will have to be fulfilled without any additional increases of the limits governing the consumption of raw and other materials, fuels and energy. In 1985, we will have at our disposal 758,000 tons of crude oil less than in 1980 and only 3.5 percent more natural gas for the chemical production's needs, despite the expected growth of the chemical production's overall volume by more than 9 percent. The expected increase of cotton deliveries for 1985--compared with 1980--is 3.7 percent and of imported and domestically produced wool by about 12 percent. However, the volume of the textile and garment production is to increase by almost 20 percent. There will also be stagnation as regards growth in the imports of iron ore. Comrade Gregor also spoke about the plans concerning the development of engineering, the timber-processing industry and other branches. Labor productivity in industry is to increase 16-18 percent by 1985. In the construction sector and in agriculture labor, productivity is to grow at a faster rate than production and performance.

BRIEFS

PUBLISHING PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Moscow, (CTK correspondent)--A protocol on cooperation between the Soviet State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade and the Czech and Slovak ministries in the field of publishing activity and book trade for 1981-1985 was signed here today. The long-term cultural agreement provides for coordination of programs of publishing activity, development of relations between publishing houses of the same branch, increase in the efficiency of exchanging information and the activity of the standing working Czechoslovak-Soviet group for publication and circulation of political and social-scientific literature, and fiction. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 1 Jul 81 LD]

HONECKER GREET'S U.S. PRESIDENT ON HOLIDAY

AU062104 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Jul 81 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations on National Day: Erich Honecker's Cable to U.S. President"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, has sent the following telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America:

On the U.S. national holiday, I extend to you and to the U.S. people best congratulations on behalf of the GDR State Council and people. I am convinced that the development and expansion of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and the United States of America is beneficial to our two peoples, and that it promotes the improvement of the international situation and the strengthening of world peace.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PRESIDENT REAGAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH

DW081325 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1120 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Lutz Herrmann commentary]

[Text] The U.S. President used great words in Chicago, for after all, financially strong sponsors of his party were assembled. His songs of praise of their own policy were topped by the remarkable statement that if a government has no respect for its citizens, the citizens will lose their respect for the government.

The correctness of this fundamental statement was demonstrated, although involuntarily, at the place of the meeting. Some 5,000 people demonstrated there against the policy of the Reagan administration, particularly against the planned drastic social expenditure cuts, thus demonstrating against a policy demanding more and more sacrifices from the workers. Some of the protesters--people who had lost their patience as well as their respect--were arrested on the spot.

Confidence in the government has deteriorated clearly not only among the Chicago demonstrators. U.S. pensioners must fear now that no pensions will be paid to them by the end of next year. A government commission found out recently that the pension system is threatened by bankruptcy due to current economic developments. In order to avoid this, official consideration is given to general pension cuts, or an increase of pension age to the limit of 68.

Budget cuts will affect the young as well as the old. It has been reported from New York yesterday that 5,000 young people will be dismissed there by this weekend. The people aged 16 to 21 were taking part in work and training programs for the unemployed, partly employed and for members of poor families up to the moment when the money was scratched. They will have no choice but to join the crowd of almost eight million unemployed in the United States, who would like to believe the prediction of the U.S. President regarding a return to solid and stable welfare for all citizens. But since the actual policy amounts to exactly the opposite, the feared loss of respect and confidence probably cannot be avoided.

FISCHER, HUN SEN BEGIN TALKS IN BERLIN

LD081045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0838 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Foreign Minister and Deputy Premier of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea, have begun official talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry in Berlin today.

The talks include current problems in relations between the two fraternally united socialist states, and international questions of common interest. The talks are continuing.

This morning, Hun Sen laid a wreath in remembrance of the victims of fascism and militarism at the monument in Unter Den Linden. The foreign minister of Kampuchea arrived this morning in Berlin for an official visit to the GDR.

Honecker Receives Hun Sen

LD081252 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Hun Sen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea Revolutionary People's Party [KRPP], deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The politician is staying on an official visit to the GDR.

Hun Sen conveyed fraternal greetings from Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KRPP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and from Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The greetings were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the talks, the two sides underlined their deep satisfaction with the successful development of relations between their states, especially since the visit of the delegation led by Heng Samrin in March last year. The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed at that time heralded a new stage in these relations.

Erich Honecker expressed great admiration for the significant achievements of the Kampuchean people in overcoming the heavy inheritance of the Pol Pot dictatorship. He praised the fourth KRPP congress and stressed his conviction that the fraternal country in the Far East will achieve new successes in the future establishment of national independence and in the gradual move to socialist reconstruction. He emphasized that the GDR stands in Solidarity at the side of the peoples of Indochina who are making great efforts, under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties, to establish socialism in their countries. They contribute actively to peace and security in Southeast Asia, and thus to peace in the world, Honecker said.

Hun Sen expressed thanks on behalf of the KRPP and the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for the solidarity support of the GDR. He spoke about the realization of the resolutions of the Fourth KRPP Congress, and the first meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As he stressed, the gains of the people of Kampuchea will be safeguarded against all attacks and will be extended with the help of the fraternal countries.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, and Kampuchean ambassador in the GDR Ros Chhun, as well as GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea Rolf Dach, took part in the talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

Stoph Receives Visitor

LD082240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Hun Sen, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for a friendly talk.

Hun Sen brought greetings from Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which were cordially reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

During the talk they both praised the successful development of relations between the GDR and Kampuchea. They noted that the official friendship visit by the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea contributed to the further deepening of relations between the two fraternally allied countries.

Hun Sen explained his country's stand on fundamental domestic and foreign political questions. He underlined that the Kampuchean people had been able to achieve successes in the construction of the new life.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on GDR economic tasks in the coming years in the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He stressed that the creative strength and the initiative of the working people were decisive factors for their realization.

Among those taking part in the talk was GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Earlier, Hun Sen had been received by the mayor of Berlin, Erhard Krack. He signed the golden book of the GDR capital and then visited the new Berlin sports and leisure center.

MTI REPORTS CONCLUSION OF MARJAI'S TALKS

LD081208 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, co-chairman of the Hungarian-GDR economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee, had discussions in Berlin on July 7 with his counterpart Wolfgang Rauchfuss, vice-chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The sides reviewed implementation of the resolutions made at the 19th session of the co-operation committee concerning the deepening of the bilateral economic relations. They discussed questions concerning the exchange of consumer goods meant for direct consumption of the population and agreed on some moves designed to improve the supply of spare parts to the GDR machines and vehicles operating in Hungary. The two countries envisage a foreign trade turnover of 1,400 million roubles this year.

Jozsef Marjai discussed with Deputy Premier Gunther Kleiber, minister of general machine engineering, farm machine and vehicle industry of the GDR, the two countries' cooperation in vehicle and farm machine building, making special note of the problems of spare part supply. The deputy premiers decided that the companies of the two countries would conclude specialization agreements about the mutual delivery of road vehicles. Also a long-term inter-governmental agreement is to be signed for the regulation of the high-volume cooperation in the building of farm machines.

Jozsef Marjai was seen by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and members of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Tuesday night.

INCREASE OF EXIT PERMITS FOR DISSIDENTS NOTED

PM301349 Helsinki HUFVUDTSTADSBLADET in Swedish 24 Jun 81 p 6

[Finnish news bureau correspondent report: "Critics Exported From GDR"]

[Text] Bonn--In recent months the East German authorities have allowed a much larger number of social critics to leave for Western Europe than is normally the case.

According to official figures the number of exit permits issued in April rose by 37 percent compared with April last year, and in May it rose by 60 percent.

The East German authorities have not commented on this increase, but of the total of exit permits, permanent or temporary, the majority have gone to so-called critics of society.

According to the West German working group for human rights, the East German authorities are in the middle of a cleanup campaign among the most dissatisfied and vociferous people in society so that these will not be able to inspire reform attempts similar to those in Poland.

Western observers in Berlin also consider that the increase in the number of exit permits is directly connected with the growing demands for checks on human rights in the GDR. According to these observers these demands do not carry the same weight once malcontents have been sent to Western Europe.

FRG REPRESENTATIVE IN E. BERLIN MEETS WITH AXEN

LD071431 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jul (DPA)--Klaus Boelling, the FRG's permanent representative in East Berlin, this afternoon met with Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo responsible for foreign policy questions. According to the permanent mission, "all questions of current interest" were discussed. This meeting with Axen, described as an inaugural visit, had been postponed because of the SED Congress and the People's Chamber elections.

CUBAN OFFICER RECEIVED BY PRIME MINISTER STOPH

FL071530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin--Prime Minister Willi Stoph has received Lt Col J.M. Bisbe, director of the Cuban National Institute of Reserves. Bisbe has visited the GDR state administration of state reserves to participate in a meeting.

The reception was also attended by (Mirta Alonso), Cuban charge d'affaires to the GDR, and Maj Gen (Rudolf Teicher), chief of the GDR State Administration of State Reserves.

ARTICLE MARKS MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD081446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN)--Dr Herbert Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, praised as impressive the successes achieved in building socialist society in the Mongolian People's Republic. In an article marking the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution printed in the most recent issue of the GDR weekly foreign affairs newspaper HORIZONT, Krolikowski writes:

"The Mongolian People's Revolution extricated Mongolia from the clutches of the exploitative order following which the country became a permanent part of the socialist world." The Mongolian people chose "the non-capitalist path as the only correct one for Mongolia."

He further says: "The close political, economic and military cooperation with the USSR created the prerequisites for the Mongolian People's Republic to gain its political and economic independence, to lead the anti-imperialist, antifeudalist people's revolution to complete victory and to create the foundation for the transition from the democratic stage to the socialist revolution."

"The socialist foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic is determined by its firm position in the socialist community of states. With the establishment of equal fraternal relations with...the first socialist state and then with the other socialist states, the Mongolian People's Republic created a sound foundation for its successful internal and external political development," Dr Herbert Krolkowski writes. He praised the active contribution of the country as a member of the CEMA to the strengthening and securing of the socialist states.

"The path followed by the Mongolian People's Republic to secure peace and security in Asia is acknowledged with great respect by all peace-loving forces in the world," the author states.

"The GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic are linked by close fraternal relations," he further says. The basis for the success of this cooperation has been the close, trusting work between the SED and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD012210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN)--The preservation of peace today is a very complicated task to which each socialist country and every sector of society must make an important contribution. This undoubtedly includes military security and the stability of the socialist defense coalition. This was stated by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense at a conference now taking place in Berlin on the main tasks of the political organs of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops. A continuing decisive factor is the unswerving reliable peace policy of the party and the entire socialist community, he added.

The peace policy has found fresh convincing expression in the declaration of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in its appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. In contrast to this, the strategists of the Pentagon and NATO are emphatically seeking to establish a strategic first-strike capacity and nuclear superiority. Army General Hoffmann recalled Leonid Brezhnev's statement at the 26th CPSU Congress to the effect that everything must be done to preserve peace. No one should doubt the community's determination to safeguard its interests and defend the socialist achievements of the peoples.

JOINT FLEET COMBAT TRAINING AT SEA REPORTED

AU081918 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Rostock (ADN)--On Monday a unit of fighting ships of the socialist Baltic fleets was bidden farewell in Rostock to continue the joint combat training at sea. The departure of the ships of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet, the Polish Navy and the GDR People's Navy was preceded by a militant meeting at the quay, decorated with flags. Before the staff members of the ships, who had lined up, Rear Admiral Lothar Heinecke, deputy head of the People's Navy, assessed this training as a new example of the collaboration of combat collectives of the socialist Baltic fleets.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED IN E. BERLIN FOR ESPIONAGE

LD071541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text Berlin, 7 Jul (ADN)--An FRG citizen, Kurt L. [as received] was caught red-handed and arrested by GDR security organs while carrying out military espionage for a secret service of the FRG. Investigatory proceedings were started and an arrest warrant issued.

STATEMENTS BY SZCZECIN, KATOWICE FORUMS REPORTED

LD072234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Two recently-formed groups within the PZPR, the Szczecin and Katowice Forums, have issued further statements in which they call for the consistent implementation of the party policy which was approved earlier. The statement of the Szczecin group points out, among other things, that there is a need for renewal and a consistent class standpoint within the party in the interests of socialist renewal. The Katowice Forum has called attention to the fact that Central Committee resolutions adopted earlier are not being implemented in a sufficiently consistent way, and they have also complained that there are rather few workers among the delegates elected so far to the forthcoming extraordinary party congress.

BUSH REMARKS ON CSCE SHOW U.S. INDIFFERENCE

LD081246 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--"U.S. Vice-President Bush's grandiosely indolent [as received] statement on the activity so far of the Madrid meeting lasting already for eight months unveiled American intentions", writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Wednesday commentary and adds: "Fired by questions, U.S. Vice-President Bush said that he had no idea about the results of the Madrid meeting attended by 35 countries. His statement clearly proves that the Reagan administration does not attach distinguished importance to the international meeting aimed at maintaining the process of detente in Europe.

"The grandiose indolence of Bush's statement casts light on that the U.S. administration does not take the position of the European countries--first of all those of NATO--into consideration. Responsible personalities of several NATO countries' governments have recently stated at bilateral official meetings that it would be useful to conclude the marathon-like Madrid meeting with positive and substantial results as soon as possible. They mean by this, similarly to the representatives of the socialist countries, that it is necessary to agree at the Madrid meeting on the convocation of the European disarmament conference.

The statements of the American delegation attending the Madrid meeting prove that the Reagan administration, parallel with the realization of its immense armament plans, objects to every initiative which contributes to the development of military detente in Europe. This intention can be traced in the manner how the U.S. delegation dealt with the convocation of the Madrid meeting.

"Most of the countries at the Madrid meeting do not support the aspirations of the Reagan administration, and by submitting further proposals, they endeavour to ensure--in harmony with the propositions of the socialist countries--the conclusion of the meeting with a positive, substantial and well-balanced final document. It is urged by most of the participating countries", concludes the MAGYAR HIRLAP commentary.

HUNGARIAN PILOT ACCIDENTALLY LANDS IN AUSTRIA

AU071515 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A Hungarian military aircraft of the Soviet MIG-21 type crashed today at noon near Andau in Burgenland's Seewinkel. The pilot was able to save himself by using the ejection seat. During the interrogation in Andau, the pilot, by the name of Istvan Meszaros, stated that he had started for a routine flight to western Hungary from Papa Airport at 1130 local time. A technical defect turned up during the flight. As a result of this, he was forced to fly a loop which brought him into Austrian airspace. He was unable to prevent the crash, he said. The interrogation of the pilot is continuing in order to establish further details of the incident.

Return to Hungary

AU081120 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] This morning the mayor of Andau in Burgenland's Seewinkel, where a Hungarian MIG-21 crashed yesterday stated that the Hungarians had promised to pay full compensation for the damage caused by the crash. The pilot who ejected has already returned to Hungary. Uncertainty still exists about the question of whether another aircraft was involved in the crash.

LAZAR MEETS CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY PEREZ

FL070045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Hungary's Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar today received Cuba's Vice Prime Minister Humberto Perez, who is in Budapest heading the Cuban delegation to the talks between the two countries for the coordination of plans during the 1981-1985 5-year period.

Economic Protocol

LD082012 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, and Humberto Perez Gonzalez, vice-chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Council, carried on discussions in Budapest between July 5 and 8 and signed a protocol on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans of 1981-1985.

The senior planners of the two countries noted with content that bilateral trade is on the rise as compared to the previous plan cycle. Hungary sells to Cuba mostly machines, equipment, metallurgical products and consumer goods and buys from there sugar, refined alcohol, various foodstuffs and light industry products.

The cooperation in the building of buses, begun in 1978, is to continue in the coming years. Under the relative agreement Hungary delivers knocked down Ikarus buses for assembly in Cuba.

Just like in the foregoing plan term, Hungary will continue to grant credits to the Cuban Republic for the purchase of investment goods. It will thus be involved in the expansion of Cuban nickel producing capacities and in the development program of citrus fruit. Cuba will pay back the credit in nickel products and citrus fruit. Furthermore, Hungary will finance scientific research and prospecting programs as well as the modernization of educational centres, radio and television studios.

The presidents of the two countries' central planning organs agreed to elaborate a long-term economic cooperation program of the two countries.

Jozef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Cuban Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, received on Wednesday Humberto Perez Gonzalez and had discussions with him.

LAZAR MEETS TUNISIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER 7 JUL

LD072021 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Jul (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, saw on Tuesday in parliament Sadok Ben Jomaa, minister of transport and communications of Tunisia. The meeting was attended also by Hungarian Minister of Transport and Posts Arpad Pullai, and by Ambassador Ahmed Ghezal of Tunisia to Budapest.

Transport Agreement

LD082006 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--Sadok Ben Jomaa, Tunisian minister of transport and communications, who had paid a 4-day official visit to Hungary at the invitation of Arpad Pullai, Hungarian minister of transport and posts, left Budapest on Wednesday.

The ministers informed each other on the development of transport in their countries and the opportunities for the technical-scientific cooperation in railway transport. They signed an agreement on international road transport.

The Tunisian minister had talks with Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress on the development of trade relations between the two countries, and with Adam Juhasz, state secretary at the Ministry of Industry, on issues of industrial cooperation.

SYRIA'S AL-AHMAR MEETS LAZAR IN BUDAPEST

JN090915 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and his delegation met yesterday evening with Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The Syrian ambassador in Budapest attended the meeting.

Discussion dealt with the friendship between the two friendly parties and countries in all fields.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed the need to develop and strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation, particularly in the economic and trade fields, as this would mutually benefit the two friendly peoples and their common struggle against imperialism and Zionism and world peace.

Comrade Lazar expressed the desire of his country's party and government to develop and expand these relations. He expressed Hungary's appreciation of Syria's struggle and confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the Middle East.

Comrade al-Ahmar had earlier met with the Arab students in Hungary and explained to them developments in the Middle East issue and the dimensions of the repeated Zionist Attacks against Lebanon and the Arab Palestinian people.

Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed that what is happening in the region is a result of the imperialist-Zionist schemes to impose hegemony over the Arab region. He also affirmed the steadfastness of the revolutionary Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of the hostile schemes against the Arab nation in order to abort these schemes while depending on the Arab masses and the support of the friends from the socialist bloc states, particularly the Soviet Union.

Comrade al-Ahmar also received yesterday the ambassadors of the Pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in Budapest. He reviewed with them the current Arab and international situation and the role being played by the states of the front in aborting the imperialist and Zionist schemes.

GYENES MEETS INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD072020 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 July (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, saw on Tuesday in Budapest Indrajit Gupta, member of the secretariat of the Indian Communist Party Central Executive Council currently on a visit in Hungary at the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

During the talks marked by comradeship and understanding the sides informed each other about the tasks of their parties, exchanged views on some important questions of the international life and the workers movement of the world and discussed the possibilities of expanding the inter-party relations.

PUJA CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK081140 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent a message of greetings on 29 June to Comrade Hun Sen on his reappointment to the post of foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

Permit me to cordially congratulate you on your appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. I firmly believe that your work has greatly contributed to the realization of the peaceful policy of the PRK and to the development of future cooperation between our two countries.

I wish you the best of health and further success in your lofty responsibilities.

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTIONS

LD082026 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a cable Truong Chinh on his election chairman of the State Council of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, sent similar congratulations telegrams to Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Vietnamese National Assembly, on the occasion of their election to the said posts.

KOROM-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD081218 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left for Ulaanbaatar on Wednesday to attend the ceremonies to be held on the 60th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTIONS

LD081950 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Jul (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary-general of Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on the occasion of his reelection chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Jambyn Batmonh on his reelection prime minister, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, to Bat Altangerel on his election chairman of the People's Great Hural.

GASPAR ATTENDS KOMAROM COUNTY PARTY MEETING

LD082306 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, has visited Komarom County. He listened to a briefing on the economic and social situation in the county and then participated in and spoke at a session of the county party committee, at which the committee's plan of work and work methods were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON LOT AIRLINES STRIKE DECISION

Solidarity Discusses Strike

LD082102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A session of the Workers' Self-Government Conference [KSR] of the Polish Airlines, LOT, was held today. The protest action was discussed in connection with the refusal by the minister of transportation to nominate the candidate put forward by the KSR of the enterprise to the post of LOT director. Above all, the problem of the warning strike scheduled for tomorrow was examined.

During the discussion a divergence of views regarding the strike decision adopted by the NSZZ Solidarity commission of the LOT enterprise began to show up. The representatives of the two remaining trade unions drew attention to the fact that they were not consulted about the strike decision. The KSR members stressed that holding a strike right now is incorrect from a political point of view. The main theme running through the statements was that negotiations should be conducted for as long as possible. The use of another kind of protest was proposed and the financial losses accruing from strike action were also pointed out.

Next, the NSZZ Solidarity commission held a meeting during which it adopted a statement summing up the strike decision. The LOT strike committee expects the confirmation of Bronislaw Klimaszewski to the post of head director of LOT by 0700 tomorrow. If the minister does not make a decision, a 4-hour warning strike will start tomorrow at 0800 as previously announced. Representatives of the remaining unions backed the Solidarity decision. They will also join the strike at the time decided on while retaining, however, their reservations as regards choosing the time for staging the strike action.

4-Hour Strike 9 July Begins

NC090659 Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (AFP)--The 6,000 employees of the Polish National Airline LOT stopped work at all Polish airports today on a four hour strike in protest at the government's refusal to endorse their choice of Bronislaw Klimaszewski as new head of the company.

The strike began at 8:00 a.m. (0600 GMT) and will end at midday, a spokesman for the Solidarity union organisation said.

The decision to go ahead with the strike was taken during a meeting here last night of Solidarity officials and the workers' self-management committee elected by LOT employees.

The meeting also decided to call off the strike if the Transport Ministry went back on its original refusal to back Mr Klimaszewski by 7:00 a.m.

A union delegation sat by the telephone in the company headquarters throughout the night waiting for a possible call from the government which never came, Solidarity officials said.

Soon after the strike started messages of support flooded in from enterprises across the country, the Solidarity branch at the airline said.

Yesterday "Mazowsze", the influential Warsaw branch of Solidarity, agreed to back the employees' action which includes a general strike on July 24 if their demands are not satisfied by then.

The airline management yesterday warned passengers of possible delays if the strike went ahead, particularly for international flights. Several cancellations were also expected.

The conflict at LOT started on May 27 when workers chose Mr Klimaszewski, a 37-year-old party member who had been with the state airline for nine years, as their new boss.

He has still to take up his new position and continues as deputy head of the commercial service.

On June 6, transport minister Mieczyslaw Zajfryd refused to endorse the election, considering it did not conform to existing legislation, nor to proposals for self-management of enterprises.

Because of the importance of the position, the government considers the job should remain at its disposal. The Ministry of Transport has proposed, so far without success, two Air Force generals, Wladyslaw Hermaczewski and Jozef Kowalski.

Today's strike followed a one-hour walkout yesterday by 40,000 dockers in the Baltic ports over a new dockers' charter. It was the first strike in three months.

Public transport workers in the northern industrial city of Bydgoszcz also stopped work for two hours today to demand the dismissal of the enterprise's director, whom Solidarity has accused of embezzlement.

Some 2,700 workers, including 2,300 Solidarity members, were taking part in the strike, which started at 10:00 a.m. (0800 GMT), union sources said.

The return of industrial conflict comes on the eve of the 12th communist party plenum and five days before the emergency ninth party congress. If the conflicts are not settled, they will have a major influence on the meetings' deliberations, observers said.

Warsaw Reports Strike

LD090824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw. In connection with the protest action of the Polish Airlines LOT, departures and arrivals of Polish planes have been stopped today between 0800 and 1200.

Back to Work After Strike

NC091059 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jul (AFP)--The 6,000 employees of the Polish State Airline LOT went back to work at midday after a four-hour strike aimed at forcing the government to endorse their choice for director.

The strike started at 8:00 a.m. (0600 GMT) and ended at midday, sources at Warsaw airport said. The airline workers have voted Bronislaw Klimaszewski as their new boss, but the government has refused to accept their choice and has proposed, so far without success, two air force generals.

The protest passed without incident and airports returned to normal throughout the country. The first plane to arrive, from New York, touched down shortly after midday.

A Swissair plane on a flight from Moscow to Zurich via Warsaw landed during the strike, and took off again after passengers had humped their own baggage to the plane.

The LOT management refused to allow strikers to distribute leaflets to passengers explaining the reasons for their action and stopped posters being posted inside the airport complex.

II. 9 Jul 81

G 3

POLAND

Only a few handwritten banners, in Polish, English and French, told passengers about the stoppage.

Foreign Press View Strike

LD081940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] A 4-hour strike by LOT airlines was announced for tomorrow. The reason for this action by some of the LOT personnel is the conflict that came about in connection with filling the post of the head director of this enterprise.

Both events--the strike carried out today and the strike announced for tomorrow--met with an unusually wide reaction in the foreign press agencies. REUTER presented five takes today on the situation in Poland and sums it up with the following statement: The first strike for 3 months coincides with fears that the [word indistinct] employees protest may threaten the national congress of the communist party which is to begin next week. A quotation from the Swiss press states: If one considers the strike announcements from the perspective of the Extraordinary PZPR Congress, one ought to assess it as a lack of political caution in the highest degree. The lack of such caution will provide all dogmatic forces with further ammunition, as it will the opponents of (?the force) of renewal. It is a burden making the creation of a coalition of good sense more difficult.

BYDGOSZCZ TRANSPORTATION WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

LD082104 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--Bydgoszcz city transport workers said they go on a (?1)-hour warning strike tomorrow to press their demand for the dismissal of the director general of the city's transport.

Eight months ago the Solidarity union in the enterprise presented the first batch of charges against the director. The charges were found to be groundless by a branch of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the voivodship Party Control Commission in Bydgoszcz. The city PUWP committee executive opposes the dismissal and calls for a general debate in the city's transport.

2-Hour Strike Held

LD091004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] A 2-hour strike by employees of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship transportation enterprise has been in progress since 1000. Three thousand drivers, mechanics, streetcar drivers, taxi drivers and depot staff are on strike.

Our correspondent reports that the strike is over the issue of the director of the enterprise who, in the opinion of the Solidarity workers, has lost their confidence because of his committing morally censurable deeds. Solidarity demands that the director be dismissed. The Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] has investigated the issue and has confirmed some of the accusations. On the other hand it emerges from the findings of representatives of the Citizens Militia headquarters in Bydgoszcz--where NIK sent the case--that the director showed no intention to commit an offence.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOCKWORKERS' STRIKE

Delegation Returns From Talks

LD081149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] At 1000 this morning, the delegation of dockworkers and employees of port enterprises returned to Gdansk.

The talks, which ended in the early hours of this morning, with the government delegation headed by Minister Stanislaw Bejger, concerning the introduction of a dockworkers' charter, did not bring a change in the decision to call a warning strike.

For 1 hour, from 1000 to 1100, a work stoppage occurred in the port. In the dry docks of the Gdansk-Gdynia complex, at the moment when the strike began, there were ships. On all of the ships which were being attended to in the morning, work was resumed after the strike. As regards food items, the unloading of Cuban sugar, from a unit of the (?People's Army), is in progress.

Today's strike was also the subject of a plenary session of the Main Board of the Trade Union of Seamen and Portworkers, at which a declaration was made in favor of the immediate introduction of the so-called dockworkers' charter.

At 1000, work was stopped in the port complex Szczecin-Swinoujscie. For 1 hour, all loading and unloading equipment was at a standstill. However, the workers remained at their stations. The signal for beginning the warning strike came after 0200 from Warsaw, where talks on the dockworkers' charter were in progress between the government commission and the National Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of the Polish Ports. Unfortunately, none of the representatives of the Solidarity works commission in the port of Szczecin could offer any information on the concrete causes of the failure of the talks and, by the same token, of the nonrecognition of the dockworkers' charter.

All those I spoke to stated, however, that the employees of the port complexes have been waiting for this document for more than 10 years, and that they have been promised many times that this charter will be brought into effect. They all stated, too, that it did not have to come to this strike.

At 1100 the sirens of the ships moored in the port complex Szczecin-Swinoujscie announced the end of the strike action. The dockers and other port employees returned to work. It might not have come to a strike, and in my opinion ought not to have come to one.

Dockworker Delegate on Issues

LD081642 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Recorded interview in Gdansk by an unidentified reporter with Andrzej Urbanski, member of the NSZZ Solidarity work commission of the Gdansk port board, on 8 July]

[Text] [Urbanski] We are here now because the government still does not want to depart from its precepts, which substantially alter the dockworkers' charter. Above all, these matters concern the size of the prerogatives, pension as well as social welfare and health benefits for port employees.

[Question] What are the main divergencies based on?

[Answer] We suggested a compromise with the government concerning a discussion on some points. This means: the dockworkers' day as worded in paragraph 3; holiday trips in paragraph 7; the rate of increase of the long-service supplement as in paragraph 8; and a list concerning certain work stations which yield special pension rights. This is part of the decree issued by the minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

The government commission agreed to all these points and added another point: The remaining rights ensuing from the draft dockworkers' charter cannot exceed the rights granted to the dockers' charter and miners' charter. This sixth point covers all the remaining points on which the ministerial commission wants to have a discussion and to which we cannot agree.

This is simply a subterfuge.

[Question] Was the time for a warning strike today, a few days before the congress, chosen deliberately?

[Answer] Deliberately, but not in the congress context. Our date for the strike was fixed for 5 June. There were 33 days for talks. The government did nothing to use these 33 days [words indistinct]. The commission has 7 days to make a decision, to obtain powers and to take a stance on this matter. If it fails to adopt a positive attitude to our proposals--which anyway are a compromise in relation to the draft--we will adopt a decision on a real strike, until results are obtained.

No Economic Losses

LD081640 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The workforce of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex went on a 1-hour warning strike today. At precisely 1000, work stopped at the transloading installations. Strike guards took up their positions at the port entry gates. A reporter from television news with other reporters from Szczecin papers went to the Ewa Wharf, where the grain elevator is situated. In a conversation lasting almost an hour, the workers employed there talked about the exceptionally hard conditions in which they have to work. Dust pollution and [word indistinct] by toxic chemical substances used to treat the grain exceeds the permitted norms several times over.

Their strike is a protest against the failure to implement the demands concerning just this, an improvement in working conditions, and the delays in introducing a dockworkers' charter to award the people who work here with special compensation for the excessive deterioration in their health. It is stressed that the strike does not entail economic pressure. It took place during the port's official morning break of half an hour. The stoppage therefore lasted only 30 minutes in fact. Because the port is operating at about 40 percent of its capacity, the brief delay caused by the strike will be made up before this evening.

At precisely 1100, the strike ended. We were informed by (Romuald Fontyn), chief dispatcher of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port complex, that 40,000 tons of goods will be transloaded in this 24-hour period, that is the same amount as is transloaded here every day.

Two-Stage Charter Proposed

LD082204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Statement by Stanislaw Bejger, head of the Maritime Economy Office and head of the government delegation in talks with dockworkers, on 8 July to a PAP journalist--read by announcer]

[Text] The government places the work of dockworkers on a par with the work of others in Poland doing the hardest work. Therefore, I consider that the dockworkers' charter should grant rights on a level with, but not exceeding those granted to miners, metallurgists and shipbuilders. Meanwhile, the dockworkers, represented in this instance by representatives of the National Coordinating Committee of the Dockworkers of NSZZ Solidarity, are forcing a number of demands that go beyond this.

For instance, they would like to extend several privileges such as length-of-service [dodatek stazowy] supplements and resettlement loans to be extended to all employees of port boards. These privileges would thus apply not only to dockers or crane operators but also to the administration, workers' services and other things. The government considers this to be unjust and unfair. The government accepts the idea of a dockworkers' charter and has no reservations about it being retroactive to 1 March this year.

Therefore, I consider that we should come to an agreement.

I suggest the enforcement of the charter in two stages: I think that first we should finally sign and bring into effect with validity as from 1 March those points of the charter on which neither side has any doubts. Second, by the end of this July we ought to formulate the wording of points which are at present contentious.

Government Commission Statement

LD081852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Statement by government commission on 8 July dealing with talks with representatives of the National Coordinating Committee of enterprises of dockworkers of the NSZZ Solidarity--read by announcer]

[Text] The office of the government press spokesman reports that a 1-hour strike was held today in maritime ports. The strike was the result of the breakdown of talks which the government commission, chaired by Minister Stanislaw Bejger, conducted on 6 July in Gdynia and on 7 July in Warsaw with representatives of the National Coordinating Committee of enterprises of the port chapter of the NSZZ Solidarity. These talks dealt with the implementation of the dockworkers' charter. In this connection the government commission states the following:

The object of the dispute which has been going on for some time now is the range of the draft dockworkers' charter. These divergencies of opinion relate to certain particular rights which the dockworkers' are demanding such as, for instance, fully paid additional leave amounting to 26 days after 15 years service and also anniversary premiums after every subsequent 5 years paid out after 20 years of service and then every 5 years starting with 100 percent of the monthly wages and going up to 400 percent of these wages, raising by 100 percent the bonus for long service, the automatic conferment of badges and orders of the labor standard for work done over a certain period--this is outside the powers of the government--and a work-free and fully paid dockworkers' day and free railway journeys once a year during leave to any destination inside the country.

In the draft dockworkers' charter, which is resolutely supported by representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity, most of the rights stemming from the dockworkers' charter should be given to the full extent to all workers in port enterprises irrespective of specific occupation and the nature of their work. Certain rights, however, should affect not all, it is true, but broad workers' groups. For instance, the 15 percent increase in pensions would be given not only to those working in particularly difficult conditions but also to various other workers.

The stand of the government side is that the decisions of the dockworkers' charter should be analogous to the decisions of the miners' charter or the shipyard workers' charter. Considerations of social justice require, above all, that this be so. The heavy work of dockworkers directly employed in the unloading of vessels deserves without doubt great social recognition. However, this work should not create greater privileges than the work of a miner or a shipyard worker. This is why granting special rights to the full extent to persons employed in the administration, in auxiliary sections and the like for the sole reason that their place of work is the port administration appears to be all the more not in accordance with the principles of social justice.

At the same time it should be stressed that the government side does not reject in full the disputed rights but only calls into question their size and range of application.

It should also be stated that the lack of agreement from the government side to accept the charter in the proposed range of rights results from the need to also take into account all the social and economic conditions which include the correct correlation of rights between individual socioprofessional groups and the country's economic realities.

This is why the government side is of the opinion that it is necessary to continue talks and to define the conditions of the dockworkers' charter which are analogous to those in the charters of the shipyard worker and miner. In order to accelerate the fulfillment of the expectations of port workforces, the government side proposes the implementation of the dockworkers' charter in the field which has already been agreed on with effect from 1 March 1981 and that talks be continued on controversial matters in which agreement has not been reached to date. These talks ought to be over by the end of the current month with the adoption of decisions which have been agreed on and which will also come into effect from 1 March 1981.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ACCORDS

PM080851 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Romana Kalecka (PAP) article: "Implementation of Social Accords"]

[Text] The implementation of the social accords concluded on the sea coast and at Jastrzebie has already been repeatedly assessed during the period which has elapsed since the Polish August. However, recently it has been stated with increasing frequency that it is necessary to reexamine the practicability of the decisions adopted at that time. Almost a year has elapsed since three fundamental accords were signed to which hundreds of often contradictory branch and local agreements have been added. Most of the deadlines set in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie have already expired.

A considerable number of questions have been settled, but some problems have not yet been resolved both for objective reasons and because of subjective causes which have originated on both sides. It is, therefore, high time to analyze these reasons in earnest and jointly decide what can be accelerated, what should be partly resolved and what should be postponed altogether in order to avoid further complications in the country's life, which is very difficult as it is. The social and, presently, the economic costs of free Saturdays should give both sides food for thought.

What can be accelerated? In this group of problems should be included the tentative solutions submitted to the trade unions for consideration as long as 6 months ago. Matters as important as a reform of the family benefits system, minimum social benefits and principles governing pay increases linked to increases in the cost of living have dragged on ever since. As far as the said pay increases are concerned, we may expect that work will be accelerated in view of unavoidable price increases. During the past 2 months the trade unions have been considering an already amended proposal for increasing minimum wages and the principles which are to govern annual increases in such wages. Because of protracted consultations the introduction of an educational benefits scheme for women in charge of children has been delayed. It would, however, probably be possible to accelerate negotiations concerning proposals connected with the fundamental directions of changes in the retirement pensions system.

All these matters are of fundamental importance for both the current and any future social policy. As a result of a protracted period of conflicts and tensions, trade unions have not had time to work out concepts and ascertain their members' opinions with respect to the government's proposals. However, the methods of true consultation with trade unions are only beginning to take shape--this is a very difficult problem both because the state administration has not been used to acting in this manner and because it has had to deal with many trade unions simultaneously. Considerations of mere prestige have often been responsible for these delays. And yet the importance of the problems whose solutions are awaited by the families with lowest incomes, mothers with young children and old people should perhaps encourage both sides to take more energetic action and, at least, to adopt the principle that whatever has already been agreed upon should be implemented as soon as possible as the first stage of the gradual implementation of a broader program.

What cannot be settled at present? First of all, further wage increases should certainly be mentioned at this point.

Obviously, what counts in this sphere is the argument concerning inflation. At the same time it is necessary to consider the need to gain control over the present pay element in order to make it possible to sort out the important things in this sphere and do away with economically unjustified and socially unfair inequalities. It would seem that it is generally realized--but only on a global scale--that it is absolutely necessary to curb the flow of unsound money.

But this argument ceases to be accepted whenever the interests of a specific branch or professional group are considered. It was agreed during talks between the government and Solidarity to postpone the implementation of new collective labor agreements until the end of the year. But despite this the representatives of some groups belonging to that trade union--dockers and timber workers, for instance--have demanded that new branch cards be introduced. Industrial Branch Trade Unions have expressed no unequivocal opinion on the subject and this has led to wage pressures by other groups. Therefore the problem should jointly be resolved once and for all by all the interested parties--the government and the three trade union movements.

A reduction in the waiting period for housing to 5 years at the most is among the undertakings included in the accords which obviously exceed our present investment capabilities.

As far as demands concerning an improvement in supplies--especially an improvement in the functioning of the food market--are concerned, it has so far been possible to implement only the undertaking to introduce a food rationing scheme, on whose effectiveness opinions have differed to say the least. Furthermore, in accordance with the Jastrzebie accord, coupons for industrial goods in great demand have been abolished. Unprofitable articles of general use produced in the country have been withdrawn from PEWEX but, as the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has recently informed us, talks with trade unions have already begun with a view to restoring this method of sales of certain goods. The new principles of and conditions for the development of agricultural production which have been included in the Rzeszow and Ustrzyki accords will bear fruit on the market only eventually. In general, the market situation is much worse than it was 10 months ago when both signatories of the accords believed that when the period of tension was over it would be possible to resolve even the most difficult problems.

The view has occasionally been expressed that even though reasons for delaying the implementation of wage or social demands are understandable, nothing can justify dilatoriness with respect to matters which involve no financial efforts. This view is partly correct. It is sufficient to realize how much time was spent and how many tensions occurred in connection with the registration of Solidarity and the Private Farmers' NSZZ and for how long the "Bydgoszcz affair" has been dragging on. It appears, however, that neither are the trade unions anxious to speedily resolve some seemingly exceptionally important demands, such as those requiring legislation. Following many months of painstaking discussions on the trade union bill, in which the representatives of all trade union movements participated, when that draft was finally submitted to the Sejm it turned out that Solidarity intended temporarily to stop work involving a legal act whose importance for the stabilization of conditions in the country is after all exceptional. The same applies to some other bills of fundamental constitutional and socioeconomic significance.

This is merely a fragmentary survey of the state of the implementation of points contained in three fundamental social accords, leaving out points--of which there is also a considerable number--which have been implemented. However, even these few problems selected from a long list of difficult matters illustrate the correctness of the increasingly expressed view that it is essential to have another look at accords many of which were concluded under momentary pressure and under the illusion that it would somehow be possible to settle everything. The 10 months which have elapsed since then have been a period during which both sides have begun to slowly learn something despite much resistance and many conflicts. The trade unions have begun to acquire a sense of reality and the authorities have begun to learn that they must reckon with their partner. Joint decisions with respect to social accords would undoubtedly represent a criterion of the progress achieved in this sphere.

PZPR SECRETARIES ATTEND PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

LD082130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Meetings and discussions are taking place up and down the country before the approaching ninth extraordinary party congress. Key matters for the reconstruction of the party's position in the state and society and for its consolidation are being discussed at these meetings and discussions.

The leadership of the Ministry of National Defense met today [words indistinct] with delegates for the ninth congress. Taking part in the meeting were Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Sixty delegates to the ninth congress representing the medical profession met in Warsaw with activists of the trade union for public health service workers of the party Central Committee.

Present at a session of the Ciechanow Voivodship delegates' team was Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The young people of Nowa Huta met delegates to the ninth congress who included Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth.

PZPR'S JARUZELSKI ATTENDS DEFENSE MINISTRY MEETING

LD081756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Six days are left until the opening of the Ninth PZPR Congress. Enormous and universal expectations and hopes are linked with it as never in the history of the party.

Today meetings of voivodship groups, consultative conferences in various social settings and vocational milieus are being held, as well as meetings with delegates.

Sentiments of party concern and soldierly responsibility for socialist Poland was the leading slogan of today's meeting of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense with military delegates for the ninth congress. Present was Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier, and minister of national defense, and Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting--also attended by members of the Military Council at the Ministry of National Defense and secretaries of party committees of military districts and armed services--some problems were discussed relating to the organization of life and military service, in the context of evaluations and proposals emerging from the now completed program and election party campaign in the Armed Forces.

The future of the fatherland--said the military delegates for the ninth congress--is linked indissolubly with the strengthening of the leading role of the party in the community, and observance of the Leninist-Marxist principles for sociopolitical life. There was a strong emphasis on allied obligations and the need for consolidation of Poland's position and that of the Polish People's Army in the allied, defensive Warsaw Pact. Stress was laid on the fact that despite the still difficult and complex situation, all the soldierly tasks concerning training, upbringing and production are being implemented thanks to the selfless work of the command personnel as well as political and party cadres, in conformity with the plan, in the awareness of a profound conception of patriotic, soldierly and civic duty.

Assurance was given that the military delegates for the ninth congress will actively participate in the debates and work of this supreme party forum.

RADIO, TV PZPR CONGRESS DELEGATE INTERVIEWED

LD081208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The radio and television delegate for the congress is editor Jacek Snopkiewicz. When asked by ZYCIE WARSZAWY what the public expected, he answered: above all, objective information, clearly separated from comment. People first like to learn the facts, they want details on everything, and only then expect sensible interpretation. Comment on events without presenting the basic facts is, in the opinion of the public, simply a lie. Our society clearly understands the rules of democracy and respects different points of view, providing everyone knows what is being talked about, Jacek Snopkiewicz said. The question may arise--and is asked by the ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist--whether objective information is at all possible? Jacek Snopkiewicz replied: I believe in honest journalism. Otherwise [words indistinct]. Information ought to serve the people and not narrow groups of the power elite.

WARSAW REPORTS PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS

LD082138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The first plenum in the new term of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee was held today. It was devoted to organizational issues. In the days preceding the deliberations, at regional meetings with members of echelons of the voivodship committee and with delegates to the voivodship program-election conference, Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, held consultations on candidates nominated for the voivodship committee executive. Additional candidacies were submitted from the floor. The plenum decided that the executive of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee will number 25 persons. The number of posts of department secretaries of the voivodship committee was reduced from seven to three. During the plenum the executive was elected in a secret ballot from among 31 candidates. It includes Andrzej Zabinski, first secretary of the party voivodship committee, who was elected at the voivodship conference. This afternoon the newly-elected executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee met with the first secretaries of urban, urban-parish and parish echelons. The current tasks of the voivodship party organization prior to the ninth extraordinary congress were discussed.

Today, Zielona Gora Voivodship Party Committee also held a plenary meeting. It discussed the preparations by the voivodship party organization of the central Odra region for the ninth congress.

PZPR'S GABRIELSKI ATTENDS WOMEN'S FORUM IN WARSAW

LD082336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] With the participation of delegates to the ninth party congress, a pre-congress women's forum was held in Warsaw yesterday. Representatives of all women's organizations from various circles, professions and generations took part. Stanislaw Gabrielski took part in the session.

LE FIGARO PONDERES CHANCES FOR PZPR REFORMS

PM081009 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4-5 Jul 81 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Firmness and Reforms: The Polish Leaders' Wager"]

[Text] Warsaw--Following the Polish Sejm session which ended yesterday and various events which have taken place in the last few days, for instance, at the CEMA meeting in Sofia, it is now possible to arrive at a fairly accurate idea of the political program finally chosen by the Kania-Jaruzelski team--a program which will undoubtedly provide the guideline for the party's coming congress.

Three major sections can be distinguished in this policy drawn up by the Polish leaders:

1--Effort to firmly control the situation. The skill with which the congress has been prepared has made it possible to restrain the most liberal elements and to regain control of the party, and this shows that Mr Kania does not intend to make concessions on this point. The middle course is being asserted and extremists on both right and left, revisionists and dogmatists, are being firmly rejected. Similarly, in its relations with Solidarity the government has clearly indicated--especially through Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Rakowski--that it certainly intends to pursue the policy of dialogue but that the days when it backed down and gave in to all Solidarity's demands are over once and for all. Finally, as far as dissidents are concerned, the government is now determined to adopt a much less flexible line, as is shown by the start of the trial of Mr Moczulski and his friends in the Confederation for an Independent Poland.

2--Proof of fidelity to the socialist community. After asserting their intention to abandon none of the essential principles of Marxism-Leninism inside the country, Mr Kania and Mr Jaruzelski are anxious to demonstrate that Poland is still a strong link in the chain worthy of the socialist community's confidence. For instance, they discussed with Mr Gromyko a Polish initiative in the disarmament sphere in keeping with Mr Brezhnev's proposals at the last Soviet congress. They have also just further strengthened their economic ties with the other CEMA states in Sofia and accepted increased interdependence. Finally they are also willingly taking part in organizing joint Polish-Soviet military exercises.

The Wager of the Coming Months

3--Continuation and acceleration of the reform policy. However, all that is accompanied, and this is the essential point, by a parallel strengthening in the renewal program. That was made quite clear in the Sejm Thursday and yesterday. The ministerial reshuffle announced by General Jaruzelski during the previous session has now been carried out.

The number of ministers in the economic sphere has been reduced from 11 to 6, and in particular, General Piotrowski, a professional soldier and a friend of the prime minister, has been appointed minister of mines and energy. The creation of another big ministry [as published] (chemicals and light industry, agriculture and the food industry, iron and steel and the machine industry) heralds a large-scale economic reform whose outlines are beginning to emerge and which will be presented for discussion at the congress. Other signs of this are the law on enterprises and the law on self-management which were debated during the Sejm session.

Poland is moving boldly toward a system which emphasizes planning of the main development options, decentralization of power at regional and enterprise levels, the essential role given to the self-management system and the development of the notions of economic accountability, profitability and profits (going so far as to accept formerly taboo ideas such as the closure of loss-making enterprises and even partial unemployment).

As can be seen, this program comprises complex elements. This is not surprising since it aims to satisfy both the Soviets and the Polish population. The next few months will show whether this wager--which is rather like an attempt to do the impossible--can succeed.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS STRUGGLE FOR PARTY UNITY

LD081816 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 8 Jul 81

["TRYBUNA LUDU on Party Unity"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--In a series of articles preceding the 9th PUWP Congress, TRYBUNA LUDU has carried an interview with Professor Alfred Dobieszewski. Excerpts:

"The struggle for the party unity must be a continuous process. There is no unity given once and for good. At the present time, the PUWP must be a fighting party. The period of blissful ideological and political calm has come to an end. In the coming months, the party must regain the positions it lost because otherwise it would not be able to guarantee Poland's socialist development. The party can regain these positions only provided that it itself does not lose its ideological principles. For these reasons, the party must as soon as possible end the process of setting its internal life in order. The party is not a goal in itself and cannot take care only of itself. It is only a means for implementing socialist ideals.

"I can imagine the following development of the situation: At first, the workers' party and the workers' Solidarity reach an agreement, then they start cooperating and become allies in a more distant future. In the long run, the interests of the workers' party and the Solidarity workers' union cannot be incompatible and antagonistic.

"I am convinced that nowadays anti-Russian and anti-Soviet attitude is the most anti-national way of thinking and acting. For us, the basic question nowadays is exactly to consolidate the alliance with the USSR and socialist countries and to tighten loosened bonds of economic cooperation. An assertion that the Polish-Soviet alliance is solely a matter of geopolitics is theoretically and politically very sterile. The Poles, and especially the communists, cannot accept this way of thinking. If the Polish-Soviet alliance is deprived of the most precious values, ideological, moral and internationalistic ties and deep traditions of friendship, also economic relations so indispensable for Poland lose their importance.

"Therefore, the party's unity and its ideological platform are clearly defined. The course of the pre-congress campaign shows that the party is increasingly aware of this. This raises hopes that the 9th congress will be an important stage in building this new unity," Alfred Dobieszewski said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES KURON, MASS MEDIA

AU081203 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Jul 81 p 3

[Norbert Michna article: "To Act Boldly and Consistently"]

[Excerpts] The political and class struggle is now taking place not only within the individual countries, but also across many countries. It would be naive not to see a link between the intensification of the activities of the antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces in Poland and the aggravation of the anti-Soviet line in Reagan's foreign policy, who counts on the "disintegration of the bloc of the socialist states."

Our various adversaries are trying more or less overtly to question, reduce and even belittle the substance of the CPSU's letter to the PZPR Central Committee, especially that part of it that deals with the threat posed to socialism in Poland by anticommunist and counterrevolutionary groups. Those adversaries deny outright that such groups exist in Poland. Of course, antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda is not of the same extent and intensification in Poland's individual regions, let alone individual factories and institutions. Some Solidarity publications have let themselves be drawn into that dirty work.

Solidarity has a workers' image insofar as its origins and mainstream are concerned, but it has been cunningly penetrated by KOR activists hailing from petit bourgeois communities. These activists, who have taken over Solidarity's various leading echelons as advisors and experts, include people like Kuron and Michnik, who are trying to exploit the mass social movement to promote interests that are in conflict with socialism and to fulfill their own exorbitant political ambitions that hark as far back as 1968.

Kuron, Michnik and other such people are playing with fire, and this is why an irresistible question arises as to why certain Solidarity leaders so clearly identify themselves with KOR and even with the Confederation for an Independent Poland, to which--as they say publicly--"they owe very much, almost everything." If Solidarity, which is actually a workers' movement, were to be ideologically run by anarchic syndicalists, sooner or later it would become antisocialist. What is more, the nationalistic Confederation for an Independent Poland is making its influence felt, and its leaders have recently proclaimed the reckless slogan that Poland should leave the Warsaw Pact.

The CPSU letter to the PZPR, which was dictated by concern for the fortunes of socialism in Poland, and the 11th plenum resolution supplied new and strong encouragement to implement more resolutely the line of renewal on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of decisively rebuffing the plots of the anticommunist and counterrevolutionary forces and of more closely tying our country with the socialist community in economic and ideological regards. However, it is strange that the awareness of the enormous importance of those issues either has not reached some journalists and mass media employees or is perhaps even being boycotted by some groups and individual persons working in the mass media. What continues to strike one is the absence in the press, radio and television of in-depth programs dealing with Poland's comprehensive relations with the USSR and the neighboring countries and with the issues of the international workers and communist movement. Songs from the USSR and other socialist countries are rare guests on our radio and television, while Western artistic productions dominate. It seems that it is not without reason that for some time now the mass media, especially radio and television, have been silent about the activities of KOR and the Confederation for an Independent Poland. On the other hand, programs that deepen pessimism or excite emotions are smuggled in by mass media as if someone wanted to fan the flames. At least that was the situation not so long ago.

It is time to act boldly and consistently and take the necessary steps to ensure that the 11th plenum resolutions are honestly implemented by all communities. The coming ninth special congress requires that such steps be accelerated.

KRAKOW PAPER REFUTES HARDLINERS' ALLEGATIONS

PM081513 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Maciej Szumowski commentary: "For Whom Is This Information Meant?"]

[Text] I believe that this question will suffice as a commentary on the television program which was broadcast yesterday. I ask this question in all seriousness and with a sense of responsibility, for I do not intend to reduce the entire matter to the level of a columnists' game with such clumsy adversaries. I nonetheless believe that those adversaries are dangerous, even though occasionally quite primitive and even though their names are preceded by so many scientific titles conferred, it would seem, by the Silesian Scientific Institute.

The first part of this television program consisted merely of statements made by the participants of the Katowice Forum, whereas in the second part some theses were discussed in front of the cameras. Representatives of big party organizations quite easily demonstrated to all Poland the weakness of that forum's statements and resolutions. Nor did the representatives of press circles (the chief editor of Katowice television center, especially) have, in fact, anything to discuss--they were merely able to express their objections. Most significant was the statement by one person who attacked the forum and told the participants--the only people able to safeguard socialism--more or less what follows: "It is true that it is difficult to discuss anything with you, because you simply have no program." And this is a fact. In any case, it is untrue that their statements have never been seriously discussed in the papers. In our newspaper, we printed on several consecutive days not discussions but attempts to define the concepts which have been referred to exceedingly liberally in those statements and resolutions which were merely tantamount to a dictionary of concepts and terms as used by Katowice Party Forum.

This dictionary, which was used to demonstrate a rhetorical adherence to principles, has caused complete chaos and shown a lack of precision in the use of certain terms. When concepts are used merely to accuse people or when they are mere invective and are used only as such, it is difficult to hold any in-depth discussions. In order to be able to discuss anything it is necessary to accept and agree on a few fundamental terms. Otherwise there can be no serious discussion but only insinuations, threats and groundless statements purporting that the forum's supporters are the only defenders of socialism and the party in Poland.

At this point it is necessary to add to the television discussion a few opinions which, unfortunately, were not mentioned during the program. Now, overlooking the usual lack of party modesty, no one has any right to claim when addressing the party and Poland to be the only defender of genuine socialist principles, even if he has the best intentions possible. This, in particular, applies to the narrow group of university graduates, doctors and lecturers from the Silesian Institute, even if supported by a foreman from Katowice steelworks--the man with the best command of the Polish language among them. According to your viewpoint, such an attitude can provoke either derision or indignation. My own view is that it is simply a dramatic misunderstanding. In a situation where the party is working so hard to achieve unity and has ever since August been stubbornly seeking to reach agreement with the working class and the nation, some know-it-alls have appeared who want to teach it wisdom and realism at one stroke by means of one or two resolutions. No such group, irrespective of whether it follows this kind of orientation or a diametrically opposed one, either has or can have any monopoly of the only correct path. Unless it is a path marked out with some truisms with which we can all agree. However, we cannot agree with the method and style of these admonitions when it is a question of resolving the problem of the existence of genuine party authority and, in fact, the country's existence.

The main problem facing the party is the restoration of its credibility without abandoning its ideological principles. In this situation, every principled and, at the same time, realistic discussion is worth its weight in gold. Unfortunately, the Katowice Forum has been unable to propose this kind of discussion to anyone. However, many insinuations of a personal nature have been made (Jozef Klasa and our newspaper have been taken to task, for instance) and, furthermore, an attempt has been made to accuse the entire Krakow party organization of the worst. Quotations: For we fully realize what the Krakow party organization, together with its GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, is aiming at....

If our newspaper or its editors are attacked, this is normal. We must learn also that in a democracy we will be attacked if we ourselves attack. This should cause no problem. However, when anyone offends the great Krakow party organization--its workers and peasants, its great socialist tradition and the very dignity of its members--any kind of democracy is out of the question; what we have here is an attempt to inform on others in a petty and stupid way. We are faced with real contempt for the true party, a party which is finding its bearings in a dramatic situation through discussions and conflicts, through realism and through its program.

And I will state openly that no--I repeat--no university graduate, doctor or even any glib foreman will teach it what socialism, the party or our alliances mean.

I say: Enough of this tone!

And one more thing, maybe the most important one: People from that forum have perpetrated a great, unprecedented abuse by pretending to be the only defenders of our allies, the only true friends of the socialist countries. Has that abuse been committed in relation to PZPR members and us, the Polish People? It certainly has.

Above all, however, it is an abuse in relation to our allies, an attempt to misuse their authority and their friendship toward the entire Polish nation. Polish-Soviet or Soviet-Polish friendship is not in such a bad state that only some scientists with doubtful qualifications can safeguard it.

And I openly protest against that misuse which can still be detected between the lines!

And let no one tell me that, if I dislike the way in which the Katowice Forum discusses things, I must be opposed to socialism, the party and our alliances. For this is insulting not to me but to those weighty words which the Krakow party members want merely to properly understand. Here in Krakow, people really respect these words. This is why they do not use them at every opportunity, nor do they use them with some rather mean ends in mind.

Postscript: During this discussion, scientist Owczarz stated with great pride and a false sense of power that nothing bad has been written about the forum recently and that the press has kept quiet. So let him read this if he is so eager to witness yet more turmoil. However, it is now a question of achieving unity within the party, not turmoil. And yet I had to write this article, since otherwise the scientist Owczarz could state--maybe in a next program--with an even greater sense of power that the PZPR program for the congress is the Katowice Forum's program.... And surely what is at stake is not this kind of unity?

KRAKOW PAPER CITES KATOWICE FORUM MEMBERS

PM080751 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 1 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Katowice Party Forum on Krakow and GAZETA KRAKOWSKA"]

[Text] Yesterday, following a television news program, a two-part program was broadcast on Channel W. In the first part the views of the members of the Katowice Party Forum, which had been recorded 2 June, were presented, and in the second part the opinions of the representatives of 22 party organizations in big industrial enterprises throughout the country on the forum's documents were stated. No representative of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA participated in the discussion.

Voice: We have devoted one of our documents to the mass media. And what I can read in it, among other things, is that both newspapers and television have been utilized to mount attacks against the party's ideological unity.

Voice: Comrades, a great misunderstanding with respect to our Katowice Party Forum has occurred both in the country and within the party. This misunderstanding has resulted from the fact that our forum's activities have been assessed one-sidedly, that is, indiscriminately, which we all condemn. What sort of party democracy is this? After all, we are to have a new kind of democracy. Everybody is to be entitled to his own opinion in the party. Everybody is to be renewed. One of the comrades has correctly stated: They are renewing themselves like chameleons. But how are they renewing themselves, in what way? Can you keep renewing yourself for 36 years? And this is where a great misunderstanding with respect to our party forum lies because....

A journalist: Have any of the party newspapers which have condemned your resolution engaged in a factual discussion with you?

Voice: None.

Voice: None has done so so far. Everybody has condemned indiscriminately. And, first and foremost, the mass media have unleashed all this. I refer here perhaps not so much to television as to the press. We have touched a sensitive spot in our resolutions--and Katowice television dominates in this region--for we have shown that there has been a powerful current of opportunism and deviation from party and communist principles in the mass media in general and the press in particular. I will quote here. I have here some statements and letters which have reached our forum. Among others, we have received letters from Krakow, from party members in Krakow, the party organization. At least, this is who they have signed their names and forenames....

Voice: Even an address has been given....

Voice: A statement by one of the comrades from Krakow is most characteristic. This is what he writes: "The statement made by Comrade Secretary Dabrowa, at present first secretary of the Krakow party committee, that his attitude toward the Katowice Party Forum's resolution is negative has also surprised me. I do not suspect him of an antiparty attitude. I suppose that he did not want to antagonize GAZETA KRAKOWSKA. In another column, in the 28 May edition, the fact that world correspondents have praised the paper was mentioned. It has apparently been said that it is a paper of European standing, the best in Poland and so forth. I am not surprised that correspondents of newspapers hostile to Poland and socialism glorify a newspaper which acts in accordance with their wishes, helping them to combat the party and socialism." That man, that comrade, has put all this in very general terms but the meaning of a certain truth can be discerned in his letter. For we have fully realized what are the aims of the Krakow party organization together with its newspaper.

Voice: Not everybody has realized this....

Voice: Not everybody, but we have realized this to be perhaps more specific. For instance, we have here that GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, which, according to none other than Comrade Klasa, head of our party's Central Committee press section, is destined to engage in polemics with our documents. And also none other than Comrade Klasa has initiated a campaign of incitement against our plenum [as published], asserting that this is an anonymous document aimed at sabotaging preparations for the congress. It is merely a pity that his further statements--to the effect that it is necessary...to react to this calmly and that some of our statements have also been correct--have not been included in any resolutions. But the statement referring to an "anonymous document," "sabotage" and so forth has been published by the entire press....

Voice: The Polish and even the world press....

Voice: It has been repeated again and again, manipulated and channeled, and all this has been done in accordance with the same pattern.

Voice: Nonetheless, as GAZETA KRAKOWSKA has reported, many comrades who participated in the Krakow party aktiv's discussion expressed very objective views, and this is why we wrote a letter to the Lenin steelworks party organization. We have sent it our documents and we want to hold discussions with it. However, this has also been manipulated by the party leadership or, to be more specific, Comrade Klasa. And since such methods are being used, let us consider what assessments have been made and how I, for instance, have assessed the methods used against us. How has the struggle against us been waged? No one has engaged in any factual discussion. We have been condemned everywhere, in all resolutions, even though not all our documents have been at hand (for this is what comrades have said here and people in Krakow have been demanding cuttings).

(GAZETA KRAKOWSKA note: It was acknowledged during a later part of the discussion that GAZETA KRAKOWSKA was one of the first newspapers to publish the text of the forum resolutions and the Lenin steelworks workers' letter and also critical opinions concerning the Katowice Party Forum documents as expressed by party organizations in big industrial enterprises throughout the country.

'SIGNIFICANT' INCREASE IN FOOD PRICES CALLED FOR

LD090148 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--In an interview for the newspaper EXPRESS WIECZORNY, Z. Krasinski, the chairman of the State Price Commission, stressed the need for the urgent reform of retail prices in Poland, a reform which would result in a significant increase in food prices.

He gave the following reasons for this: For many years there has been a large imbalance between food prices and the prices of industrial goods in Poland. Food has been relatively cheap (here one is speaking of state prices).

Industrial goods on the other hand are too expensive compared with food. The economic consequences of this are very unsatisfactory. Retail prices on food have ceased to cover the cost of its production. Food products in the shops have become cheaper than the produce in the possession of the farmer. The people are aware of this anomaly. (?Voices) are being heard more and more often speaking of the need to raise bread prices since so much is being thrown out. The quality of bakery produce is bad and for this reason it is thrown out. But, after all, mills in Poland feed not only 36 million people but also 13 million pigs.

It is not only bread that is wasted. If there was not this waste in the home, there would be 10 percent more food. There are even bigger losses in the food industry. The supply of money outstrips the supply of goods by 30 percent at the present time. If there is no change in prices soon, inflation will reach 40-45 percent by the end of the year.

I consider, said Z. Krasinski, that the first stage of the price rise must be carried out at the end of August and the beginning of September this year. This applies in particular to all foodstuffs with the exception of meat, fish, animal fats and poultry, the prices of which will be raised later. There are also proposals to raise the price of coal, electricity, and the charges of heating and hot water. The people will decide the dates for the introduction of the price rises and the final form of price operations. If the price reform is carried out quickly, there is a chance that the market situation will normalize itself within 18 months. According to my calculations this is possible.

Agricultural production will increase this year. The price rises will put an end to waste. They will reduce demand for numerous commodities. One can count on a 20-25 percent increase in supply and an 8-12 percent reduction in demand. All in all this will be enough to bring about a radical improvement in the market situation.

The draft price reform envisages a 110-120 percent increase in prices for food products, and a roughly 300 percent increase on coal, electricity and gas.

In the most advanced draft of the price reform it says that everybody will receive compensation, irrespective of income.

PAP OUTLINES RATIONING OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS

LD082106 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (PAP)--Due to great difficulties in the supplies of goods, caused by the economic crisis now experienced by Poland the increasingly greater number of marketables are being rationed. This is a double-track process. Apart from the central rationing of goods implemented by the government decisions, spontaneous rationing is taking place also in the towns and countryside carried out on decisions by bodies of the local administration made by voivodas and heads of rural communities.

So far, the central rationing system includes meat, grain processed products, sugar, animal and vegetable fats and washing powders for children. The government is now working first of all on how to rationalize the coupon sales system, especially with a view to fighting profiteering. A proposal to introduce inserts for identity cards beginning from August, entitling people to buy monthly rations, and to establish penal responsibility for taking greater amount of coupons than legally provided for can be considered one of such actions.

Meanwhile, the rationing activity of voivodas [words indistinct] of rural communities (?is lawfully) two-pronged: to include new groups of scarce goods--alcohol, cigarettes, toiletries and fuels--into the rationing system and to secure the greatest possible volume of goods on the area of a given administrative unit for the exclusive use of its inhabitants. Another group of rationing decisions consist in reducing alcohol sales, introducing partial or complete prohibition. These decisions are made in rural communities mainly for social [word indistinct] economic reasons.

Decisions to limit sale of foodstuffs to visitors came to be introduced first in tourist voivodships such as Koszalin [name indistinct] and Jelenia Gora. They still remain in force, notwithstanding the objection on the part of minister of home trade, mainly due to the lack of additional supplies that would satisfy the needs of the tourist movement. Decisions preventing goods not rationed centrally from being brought away from individual voivodships, agricultural specifically are not isolated either.

It (?becomes) ever more popular that fuels are sold every other day to owners of vehicles with even and odd registration numbers. The rationing of cigarettes (to 10-12 packets a month) and alcohol was introduced in the Pila, Radom, Tarnobrzeg, Olsztyn, Gdansk, Szczecin and some other voivodships.

Main reasons for the growing market shortages include the drop in production in case of alcohol--only 60 percent of last year's supplies--profiteering, the necessity to subsidize the prices of basic food products, on which the government will spend 230 billion zlotys plus 120-130 billion to be spent on result of the rise in procurement prices.

SEJM COMMISSION ON DOMESTIC TRADE CONCLUDES SESSION

LD081906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The 2-day session of the Sejm Commission for Domestic Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services has come to an end. It was formally devoted to a review of reports on the implementation of last year's plans by the Ministry of Trade, as well as by organizations in the charge of the ministry, such as the work cooperative and the cooperative of invalids and handicrafts. However, the course of the discussion was dominated by current themes. It was stressed that a market situation of this difficulty is unprecedented in Poland's most recent history, although the sources of the crisis had already appeared clearly in (?preceding years). Trade had ceased to be industry's partner. This is shown by the structure of production, which for years was conducted without any relations to social needs. The propositions for a correction of the plan anticipate that this year will see a growth in takings of about 26.4 percent, accompanied by a fall in supplies of goods of 8.3 percent. The goods gap in the market will build up particularly during the second half of the year. The demands for basic foodstuffs will be satisfied to the extent of 70-75 percent. Even greater shortages are probable in relation to industrial articles.

A separate theme at the meeting was the (?detergent powder) supply of [word indistinct] the cause of the lack of these articles during the first half of the year was the belated utilization of hard currency means for the purchase of essential commodities. Concluding the discussion, the deputies stressed that the present market situation represents a serious threat to social [word indistinct] and that immediate action is necessary.

BRATKOWSKI ATTENDS JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION MEETING

LD090138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2035 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 July (PAP)--A two-day session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists, the association's supreme body, came to an end today.

President of the association Stefan Bratkowski spoke about the current political situation. Speaking about the mass media, he said: "We have done a lot, [word indistinct] we could have done more to help effect the line of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum." He added that journalists want to defend the socialist system and Poland's alliances.

The Council of the association discussed and finally endorsed "an attempt at a synthesis" of the report on the state of social communication in Poland at the start of the 1980s. The whole report will have some 300 pages. The synthesis submitted to the Council will be handed to the delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress who will raise problems of the mass media.

In a special resolution the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists voiced its concern and deplored the recent personnel decisions in some media. Referring to the principles of the participation of editors on the staff of the media in the decision-making, the Council said it hoped that "those most elementary forms of respect for employees will be observed for the benefit of all those concerned."

LABOR, TRADE MINISTERS MEET MINERS IN KATOWICE

LD081834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Representatives of mining workforces today met Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, and Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, at Katowice colliery.

They discussed the state of the implementation of the Jastrzebie agreements as they apply to wage problems. It was agreed that it will be possible for a miner to be pensioned after having worked for 25 years underground. Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec was invited by the miners to visit the stores in Katowice. After familiarizing himself with the state of their supplies, the minister said that he will make every effort to improve the food situation.

GRUNWALD PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION CHOOSES OFFICIALS

LD070954 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)—The Grunwald Patriotic Association held a congress in Olsztyn on July 4th and 5th. A 96-strong Main Board was chosen, the congress press centre told PAP. Bogdan Poreba was chosen president.

It was decided that part two of the congress will start on August 1st, on the anniversary of the outbreak of the Warsaw 1944 uprising.

RADIO NOT BROADCASTING GDANSK CHURCH SERVICE

LD051546 Warsaw Maritime Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Pastoral announcement from the holy mass celebrated at the Church of St Elizabeth in Gdansk by Father Jerzy Ruminski—live]

[Text] Like last week, a holy mass was celebrated for those at sea at midnight last night. Unfortunately, it was again not broadcast on Polish radio despite an agreement reached a long time ago to this effect between the government and the Episcopate. We have not lost hope that it will be broadcast next week. Let us pray that the given word, the concluded agreements, are fully implemented.

PRESS INTERVIEWS POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK

AU071141 Bucharest LUMEA no. 27 in Romanian 2 Jul 81 pp 9, 10

[Ilie Olteanu interview with Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, who recently visited Romania--date not given]

[Text] Referring to his meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Polish foreign minister stated:

--The meeting with RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was very important. It confirmed the good relations existing between the leaderships of our parties and governments. The meeting afforded us primarily an opportunity to exchange views on key aspects of building socialism in our countries, on current international issues, on the relations between the PZPR and the RCP and between our countries and peoples. This included both our bilateral and international cooperation, as shown in the communique released on my reception by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which also presents the atmosphere and contents of our talks, as well as the major conclusions we arrived at on the occasion.

Among those conclusions I want to highlight the fact that the closeness of the relations between our socialist countries and the desire to further develop Polish-Romanian relations in all areas were reiterated. Secondly, there was confirmation of leadership capability in the struggle for detente and for consolidating international peace and security. And finally, we reasserted the two countries' determination to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and to cooperate in the international arena in the name of the supreme goal of socialism: saving mankind from the threat of war, ensuring the right to life and peace, security and dignified living conditions for all the peoples.

In connection with current preparations in Poland for the ninth extraordinary party congress, the guest said:

--Exchanges of information on aspects of building socialism in our countries played an essential role at both my talks with the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and at my meetings with Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. For my part, I expounded on the difficult and complex problems facing our party and people, problems which we term crisis, while the efforts made are known as socialist renewal. On the same occasion, I reported on the areas in which our party and government are endeavoring to overcome those difficulties. Of equal importance are the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which will primarily make an exhaustive analysis of the factors that brought about the current difficult situation. Secondly, the congress plans to map out a program suited to this situation, a program of action for the party and for all the people. And thirdly, the congress is to solve various social, political and economic problems and to select economic solutions permitting Poland's rapid recovery along the path of socialist, stable and balanced development. At my talks I also spoke about party meetings held at enterprises, in large workers' centers, in villages and intellectual circles, as well as party meetings in several voivodships. Those meetings brought out on the one hand, tension and certain differences, and on the other hand, the fundamental importance of actively involving our party members in the struggle to eliminate the causes and consequences of the crisis. This involvement has decisive effects in the struggle to pull the country out of this difficult situation. I believe that alone the delegates elected at those meetings for the congress confirms this trend.

It may consequently be said that currently we are working on several broad fronts in Poland--which is only natural in view of the difficulties existing in all social and economic areas. Two primary directions of action emerge from the above aspects: the first--strengthening the PZPR's leading role at the current stage of accountability reports and elections at all levels, up to and including the ninth extraordinary congress; and second--working out a program to overcome economic difficulties and create a system of efficient mechanisms to guarantee the implementation of such a program.

Understanding, support and assistance from the fraternal socialist parties and countries--especially from our closest neighbor and friend, the Soviet Union--are factors of fundamental importance for our work and struggle. We are convinced that our party will manage to overcome the difficult situation in which our country is at the moment, in the interests of our people and of all socialist countries, in the interests of strengthening the stability of peace relations in Europe.

The Polish minister then spoke about the prospects and forms of cooperation between Romania and Poland:

--In general my visit confirmed the friendly nature of Polish-Romanian relations; it also permitted us to discuss those problems that must be solved in order to develop those relations. I trust both sides fully agree on expanding our relations in all areas, at the party, economic and cultural level. We attach great importance to the economic sphere, because economic cooperation among the socialist countries requires special attention in the current difficult situation in the international economy and in view of certain economic problems affecting all the socialist states. In this light, developing cooperation within CEMA and improving the mechanisms of economic cooperation among the organization's member states acquires a major importance.

We also discussed the current stage and prospects for developing Polish-Romanian cooperation in the area of super structure: Culture, arts, science and education. The outcome of these discussions was the signing of an agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1981-1985 period.

As for the two countries' contribution to settling international problems, our guest said:

--Both sides attached importance to their mutual statements on certain international aspects, as was shown in the report on my meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and in the joint communique on the visit. On exchanging views on international matters, we expressed our common anxiety about certain dangerous trends in the international situation: We also expressed the conviction that precisely in these circumstances, bilateral and multilateral actions must be intensified to secure a sound climate for work and development, in conditions of peace and security, for all countries and peoples. Thus, we emphasized the need for a Soviet-American dialogue and the role of such a dialogue for military disengagement and for halting the nuclear arms race. We expressed our support for such a dialogue, and in particular for the latest peace initiatives of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In conclusion, I believe that our discussions on international affairs were not only interesting and useful, but that they can promote further development of friendly relations and active cooperation between our friendly countries at the bilateral and international level, as well as within our defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact.

At the end of his interview the Polish foreign minister stressed:

--I am impressed with the great efforts and achievements of the Romanian people, led by the RCP. The ambitious plans of the 12th party congress are materializing. I had an opportunity to become better acquainted with one of Romania's important sectors--the tourist industry. Tourism is also one of the means through which Romania is becoming better known in the world. We also found other interesting Romanian achievements and experiences in other areas of activity.

I am profoundly convinced that extensive possibilities exist for intensifying our cooperation, for the benefit of both our countries and peoples. Our traditional, centuries-long friendship will facilitate this goal, because this is the firm desire of both our peoples.

I am convinced that despite all past achievements, Polish-Romanian cooperation still has great untapped resources and possibilities, which will be realized in the interests of both countries. I think that, in accordance with what we agreed upon, both sides will endeavor to materialize these intentions and objectives.

RCP SECRETARY DASCALESCU RECEIVES CCP REVIEW EDITOR

AU081928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 8, Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of the HONGQI REVIEW, theoretical and political mouthpiece of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Jiang Yun, deputy chief editor, who at the invitation of MUNCA DE PARTID REVIEW paid a visit of friendship for exchange of experience, to Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU081331 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Today at Neptun Resort Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received U.S. Ambassador Rudolph Aggrey on a protocol visit at the end of his mission to our country. A cordial talk ensued on the occasion.

EDUCATION MINISTER SPORNIC VISITS GREECE

AU071940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 7 Jul 81 ,

[Text] Athens, 7 Jul (AGERPRES)--Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction of Romania, visited Greece at the invitation of her opposite number, Athanasios Taliadhuros. The two ministers exchanged information on the development of education of all grades in their countries.

Visited were the education institutes and social-cultural attractions in Athens and Crete.

The Romanian minister also met Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Greek foreign minister. The two ministers looked into the stage of fulfillment of the program of exchanges in the field of culture and education, an important factor in the development of the Romanian-Greek good traditional relations.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES SDUF PLENARY SESSION

AU021700 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 29 June plenary session held by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--SDUF--in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, I would like to briefly stress the importance of the adoption by the SDUF National Council of the plan on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 period.

The discussion and adoption at the National Council's plenum of the 5-year plan eloquently shows our socialist society's concern and desire that all programs and all our activity be an expression of the unanimous will of all social categories, of all Romanian socioeconomic sectors and that of all social categories, of all Romanian socioeconomic sectors and that of all our people. Through its composition, the SDUF represents our people's complete unity under the RCP's political leadership. (loud, prolonged applause)

The draft plan we discussed today and which will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly tomorrow ensures implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and achievement of the basic strategic target of our country's transition from the stage of a developing country to the stage of an average developed country. As a matter of fact, we must state that in many fields Romania has achieved a per capita material production matching that of many developed countries.

From the viewpoint of the general development of science, education, culture and other fields, we believe we have reached--why not say it, without arrogance--and even exceeded many developed countries, especially as concerns the content and spirit of modern science and of modern education and culture serving our entire nation. (prolonged applause)

At the same time, I must also stress that from the point of view of material production and of the living standard--a fact I already mentioned when the new 5-year plan was adopted--we can boast quite a high level since Romania ranks among the first 10 countries as far as per capita consumption is concerned. This means that in that field too we have travelled an important road and that, indeed, our people's material and cultural living standard has improved. Our people, masters of their destiny, are shaping their lives as they desire, through work and on the basis of their will, being convinced that only socialism can ensure them a bright future, freedom and independence. (prolonged applause)

I do not now want to refer to figures. They are known. During the 1981-85 5-year plan we have to achieve new work and quality of life, a forceful assertion of science and culture and of what is new in all fields of activity.

We can state that all plan provisions proceed in that direction. What is essential now is to act with all our energy to fulfill those plan provisions. We have the necessary technical and material conditions for fulfilling the plan with good results, but we particularly have wonderful people, enthusiastic builders of the socialist system--workers, peasants, intellectuals and other social categories--who are actually a sure guarantee that all we propose under the current plan will be achieved. What we have achieved thus far, despite all difficulties and shortcomings, forcefully demonstrates our workers class and our people's potential, and is a guarantee that nothing will hamper us in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. (loud applause, chants: "Ceausescu")

We know very well that in order to focus our efforts on our fatherland's constant progress we need peace and detente. Therefore, Romania takes firm action at an international level to develop relations of cooperation with all countries, irrespective of social system.

Certainly, we pay great attention to relations with the socialist countries, primarily relations with our neighbors. However, we are aware that only on the basis of an internationally democratic policy based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force will Romania, as well as other countries, be able to focus its efforts on socioeconomic progress, on well-being and happiness.

Therefore, we must do all we can at an international level as well to contribute to the policy of detente, national independence and peace. (loud applause, cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-peace!")

At the working people's council congress I made extensive reference to improving leadership and developing our socialist democracy. We have a broad democratic framework. We proceed from the need that all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people should directly participate in the bodies we have created, in drafting development programs and in formulating our fatherland's domestic and foreign policy. Within this framework I would like to mention the important role played by the SDUF and its bodies which coordinate and unite all social categories and all organizations and bodies in our state in a uniform direction. We could actually state that the SDUF is the expression of the broadest democracy and of the representatives of all social categories, irrespective of their beliefs. The SDUF unites in a forceful symbiosis both communists and noncommunists, people of different philosophical concepts but with the same conviction: to serve the people, the fatherland, socialism and communism! (loud, prolonged applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!")

Undoubtedly, the problems we have to resolve will not be easy. They need both material and human efforts and thought. We must be fully aware that it is necessary to act with great determination, in complete unity, to seek the best ways and means so as to capitalize on the means available to us to achieve the targets of our fatherland's rapid development, of raising our nation onto a higher level of civilization and of improving the well-being and happiness of all our people. (loud applause) In this respect, I believe that all SDUF organizations and bodies must view it as an honor to work with all their energies and, no matter the problems to be resolved, must act with great responsibility toward the people and toward the future of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I have stressed all this because the successes recorded under the last 5-year plan and over the entire 1970-80 period are the results of this unity of and activity by all social categories and the SDUF organizations and bodies, which unswervingly implemented the RCP's policy both at home and internationally. I highly appreciate the activity carried out by all SDUF component organizations. I want to express my firm conviction that all of us will act even more closely united to achieve our people's ideals for well-being, their socialist ideals of constantly strengthening our fatherland and its independence and sovereignty. (loud applause; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

With this conviction, I wish you and the organizations you represent, all working people and all our people greater and greater successes in their activity, much good health and great happiness! (loud applause, prolonged cheers)

I declare the proceedings of our plenum closed, comrades! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-RCP!")

SDUF Session Resolution

AU021650 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Jun 81 p 5

[Resolution adopted by plenary session of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--SDUF--in Bucharest 29 June 1981]

[Text] The SDUF National Council, gathered in a plenary session on 29 June 1981, discussed the draft national uniform plan on Romania's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period, being guided by the report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils--an excellent scientific and profoundly revolutionary analysis of the noteworthy achievements recorded by the workers class, the peasantry and intellectuals and by all working people, irrespective of nationality, in the 1976-80 5-year plan, and of the tasks of historic importance devolving on our people in the new stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society on our fatherland's soil.

The SDUF National Council plenary session highly appreciates the decisive contribution made by the RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and SDUF chairman, to formulating the uniform national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-year plan, which is in keeping with the 12th party congress guidelines and with the basic requirements of the Romanian society's development in the current period.

The SDUF National Council has stressed the fact that the draft uniform national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period gives concrete shape to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept on ensuring a dynamic and balanced development for the overall national economy, and for the main branches and subbranches, by increasing economic efficiency and implementing the program on improving the people's general well-being--the supreme goal of the policy promoted by our party and socialist state.

Through its realistic nature and thorough scientific basis, the draft for the Seventh 5-Year Plan ensures an increase in the qualitative level of socioeconomic activity and in the national wealth, a more pronounced improvement in the living standard of all our people and Romania's more determined advance on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and toward communism.

In their speeches, the participants stressed that the grand program on our country's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period is based on the great successes recorded under the party's leadership by the workers class, the peasantry and the country's intellectuals during the preceding 5-year plan.

The speakers stressed that of profound historic importance is the strengthening, during that period, of the unity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, and of all social categories around and under the political leadership of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and within the SDUF, a unit that has constituted and still constitutes a guarantee for Romania's firm advance on the road to socialism and communism and of ensuring its national independence and sovereignty.

The SDUF National Council expressed full agreement with the draft uniform national plan on the country's socioeconomic development over the 1981-85 period that will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for discussion and adoption.

During the plenary session, the speakers expressed high appreciation and esteem for the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, president of the republic and SDUF chairman to formulating and implementing our party and state's foreign policy; for his extensive activity permeated by deep principles and revolutionary spirit in the international arena in the service of the goals of socialism and of asserting the peoples' sacred right to freedom and independence, and in the service of establishing a new type of relations of equality and mutual respect among nations and a new economic world order, of achieving disarmament, detente and security in Europe and throughout the world and in the service of strengthening peace and cooperation among peoples.

The SDUF National Council particularly appreciates the concerns of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, with constantly developing socialist workers democracy and with creating all necessary conditions for the broad participation by the working people and by all our people in leading the economic and social activity and the overall society.

In complete agreement with the workers class and all people, the SDUF National Council plenary session expresses particular joy with the reelection of the party secretary general to the position of chairman of the SDUF National Council, viewing this workers' desire as a sure guarantee of the workers class being more and more forcefully a social leading force in implementing the 1981-85 5-year plan and strengthening national independence and sovereignty.

The SDUF National Council calls upon the workers class, the peasantry and intellectuals and all working people to do all they can to commendably implement the provisions of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to increase production and labor productivity, to completely fulfill export tasks, to better manage and use material, energy and fuel resources, to promote and apply what is new and the achievements of science and technology, to achieve a new work quality in all sectors, to constantly increase economic efficiency and to increase the national income.

The SDUF National Council calls upon the SDUF local councils and organizations and upon socialist units and the other SDUF component organizations to act--on the basis of the party's ideological program--even more intensively to increase the political level of the working people, to broaden their general cultural and professional knowledge, to broadly promote in social life the principles of socialist ethics and equity and of constantly observing the country's laws, and to implement the party and state's decisions.

Educational activity, the activity of shaping the human personality in the spirit of the scientific and material-dialectical concept of the world and life, will be intensified by more actively explaining the objective laws of nature and society.

Our organizations are called upon to firmly cultivate in their overall political activity resolute attachment toward the party of our workers class, love for the socialist fatherland and pride for our people's revolutionary achievements; to cultivate a progressive conduct toward work, in the family and in society; and to contribute to strengthening the unity and fraternity of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in the joint work and struggle for the constant progress and prosperity of our dear fatherland, Socialist Romania.

NATIONAL WRITERS CONFERENCE OPENS; AGENDA ADOPTED

AU011415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The processing of the National Writers Conference opened in the small hall of the Palace of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This is an event of particular importance in our country's social and cultural life. The opening meeting was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Dumitru Popescu, Suzana Gadea and Ilie Radulescu. The conference is also attended by delegations elected at the conferences of the writers associations from Bucharest and the other cultural centers in our country, as well as by numerous guests.

The conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Report of the Writers Union Council on the activity carried out from May 1977 to June 1981;
2. Theses of the National Writers Conference;
3. Program on the development of literature in the Socialist Republic of Romania in the coming 4 years;
4. Modifications to the statute of the Writers Union;
5. Report by the auditing commission on the financial activity of the Writers Union in the interval between the two conferences;
6. Discussions on the basic documents of the National Writers Conference;
7. Election of the new Writers Union Council and the new auditing commission.

The conference proceedings continue.

Ceausescu Conference Address

AU021540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Report on message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Writers' National Conference in Bucharest on 1 July]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jul (AGERPRES)--In the message he addressed to the Writers' National Conference whose proceedings started in Bucharest on July 1 in Bucharest, after mentioning the achievements the Romanian people scored in the country's economic and social development, in deepening and improving socialist democracy, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: Science, education, culture, the arts--essential factors of ensuring the homeland's multilateral progress, of successfully building the new system--witness a powerful development within the general development of the country. The socialist system we are building provides optimal conditions for all working people to train professionally, to master the gains of science and culture, broaden their horizon of knowledge and understanding, enrich their spiritual life.

A telling expression of these realities is the "Song to Romania" national festival—a mass cultural-educative movement—now at its third edition, which has asserted itself as a manifestation of socialist work and creation, broad framework for the assertion of the people's creative talent, for the working people's intense participation in the new spiritual life of the country. This is a further confirmation of the fact that every material and spiritual achievement, in culture and art, is the outcome of the struggle, work, thinking and feeling of the people, of its endeavors for progress and a better life. In the years of socialism these creations were raised onto a higher level, further achievements adding to them.

The RCP and the Romanian state act so that all the cultural and educative means society has at its disposal should be used for moulding a genuinely new man, inspired by the revolutionary conception of our party, militant for the people's happiness, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism in Romania.

Pointing out that literature and the arts hold an important place in the historic work the Romanian people is achieving, the president said that the Romanian literature and the literature of the cohabiting nationalities of Romania were enriched in the last years with new works of all kinds inspired from today's realities, from the constructive activity of the people. Almost 5,000 books of contemporary original literature were published in the last 5 years. Generally speaking, we may say that our new literature plays an important role in the development of the country's spiritual life, in the moulding and socialist education of the working people, President Ceausescu stressed warmly congratulating the writers of Romania.

We want a literature which reflects the people's struggle for a better and prosperous life, for building socialism and communism, a militant, revolutionary literature, expression of the heroism and creative plan of the people, that inspires the masses in the work they are achieving in Romania today under the leadership of the RCP, that convincingly renders the physiognomy of the present-day man.

Our literature and art must firmly rely on scientific socialism, dialectic and historical materialism which allow of a just understanding of the phenomena in nature and society, of the objective laws of social development, of our advance on the road of material and spiritual progress. Unflinchingly serving what is new and advanced in socialist Romania's social practice and thinking.

The literary-artistic creation also must take a firm stand against the negative phenomena in society, against old, obsolete conceptions that no longer correspond to our present requirements, combat retrograde attitudes, any conduct that can degrade the human being, debase man and his dignity. Showing that literature should not avoid the shortcomings still manifest in our society, President Ceausescu pointed out that it was essential that all artists understand and realistically reflect the irreversible historical process of the country's advance on the road of socialism and communism.

Contemporary art and literature must preserve and develop the national specific character of our culture. The literary works must be a saga of the historical struggles the Romanian people waged along millennia for safeguarding its national being and its forefathers' land, its language and culture, its homeland's freedom and independence.

The cultivation of patriotism, of the ardent love of the country and people is one of the loftiest duties of the literature and art, he stressed.

Next, President Ceausescu said that today's writers and artists must have close links with the people, know and identify themselves with their way of living and thinking, take active part in public life. Likewise, the writers should work in a concrete domain of social activity, have a certain job, a living ensured, being organically integrated in the society's life.

In recent years, literary history and criticism, the activity in the field of Marxist aesthetical theory, materialized in a series of valuable works and studies, have witnessed a positive course, President Ceausescu also said, adding that literary criticism still manifests serious shortcomings which must be responsibly approached and analysed during the conference.

Literary criticism—he mentioned—must be primarily an exigent instrument of analysing artistic creation and of orienting it in the spirit of the scientific, materialist-dialectical conception of the RCP. It must promote most firmly a literature penetrated by an authentically revolutionary spirit, by the ideals of the new humanism of the Romanian society. At the same time, criticism must take firm stand against the wrong ideas and orientations in certain literary works, against the tendencies to imitating the evanescent "fashion" in other countries, which has nothing in common with our realities, with the national specific character.

Literary criticism must pay particular attention to the capitalization of the cultural heritage, making best use of the achievements scored over the years in literature and the arts. One should start from the scientific criteria of the dialectical and historical materialism, highlighting the orientation of creation, the way in which it reflected the ideas of the time, the objective demands of societal development in the respective period. We must promote in criticism a clearcut delimitation as to the retrograde, reactionary trends and ideas in some literary works and to some negative aspects of the activity and creation of some personalities that evince a contradictory character in the history of our culture.

He also pointed out that of special importance for the stimulation and orientation of the literary-artistic creation was the development of a climate of high principledness and communist exigency, of a fellow-like atmosphere of mutual respect in the whole life of the Writers' Union. It is necessary that everything should be done for the creation of a strongly united literary front which must devote its talent, energies and creative force to a literature worthy of the epoch in which we live, worthy of the Romanian people. The basic criterion of appreciating a writer must be his work, his ideological and ethical stand mirrored in it.

The Writers' Union, the union's associations must play a special role in this respect. They must ensure all writers' active participation in the debate and discussion, in a climate of high principledness and exigency, of the questions concerning literary creation.

As it is known, in our country, as part of the process of steadily deepening socialist democracy, of enhancing the attributions of public bodies in society, the measure for the abrogation of censorship was also adopted among other things. This is a telling expression of the climate of freedom of creation secured in Romania, of the particular confidence the RCP and Romanian state show in all those working in journalism, literature and the arts. This new situation also calls on the writers and mass media, on the publishing houses, the art institutions as well as on the artist's unions and associations to show high sense of responsibility. The managing staff of publications of publishing houses and the managing bodies of the Writers' Union must manifest profound ideological principledness and discernment in making appreciations of the works to be printed so that they should effectively contribute to the revolutionary education of the masses, hindering the publication of works which may exert a negative influence on the people's conscience, propagate ideas and conceptions alien to the general spirit of our society.

He pointed to the particular responsibilities the party bodies and organizations have in guiding literary creation. Just as in our entire social life, the leading political role of the party must be also manifest in the field of literature and the arts ensuring the righteous orientation of creation in the spirit of our revolutionary ideology, of the general interests of our socialist society—Ceausescu also highlighted.

The Writers' Union and associations--Ceausescu mentioned--must also concern themselves for the development of contacts between our literature and the literature of other peoples, act for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration of the writers in Romania with the writers and artists in other countries. Acting in the spirit of the RCP and Romanian state's policy of peace and collaboration, the writers in Socialist Romania must be permanently among the campaigners for the assertion of the lofty ideals of peace and progress, of the peoples' liberty and independence, actively militate through their works for renewing transformations in the Romanian society's life, for the building of a better and more just world.

Referring to international developments, the Romanian head of state said that nowadays, the supreme imperative was the rallying and ever closer cooperation of peoples, of the advanced forces everywhere to hinder the aggravation of the international situation, to impose peace and detente, to ensure the safeguarding of men's fundamental rights to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence.

The literature and the arts in Romania must play an active role in this respect. It is a duty of honor for writers to tirelessly militate for making the Romanian people's humanistic message of friendship, understanding and collaboration, its wish for peace, detente and international security known worldwide. Our art and literature is also called to firmly militate against any tendencies existing on an international plane towards using the noble means of literature and the arts as instruments of hate mongering among nations, of cultivating obscurantism, neofascism and racism. The writers in Romania must assert and promote through their creations and their entire activity the basic principles of the RCP policy of full equality and respect among nations, of independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and free development of each nation in keeping with its own will, unswervingly work for the accomplishment of all peoples' aspirations to live a free and unhampered life in a climate of peace and understanding.

Union Elects Leadership

AU081929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (AGERPRES)--During its first plenary meeting the Council of the Writers' Union elected the Bureau of the Writers' Union, consisting of 27 members.

President of the Writers' Union was elected Dumitru Radu Popescu; vice presidents: Alexandru Balaci, Gheorghe Balaita, Constantin Chirita, Geza Domokos, Laurentiu Fulga and Constantin Toiu; secretaries: Nicolaus Berwanger, Ion Hobana and Lajos Letay.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN RALLY

AU071131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 81 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 3 July mass rally in Drobeta-Turnu Severin]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself, I want to convey to you, to all the inhabitants of the Drobeta-Turnu Severin municipality and of the Mehedinți County warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We are now on a working visit to Mehedinți County and to the municipality of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. After the Congress of Working People we deemed it necessary to discuss requirements for best fulfilling the plan of socioeconomic development for the 1981-85 period with party organizations, with the county committee, with working people's councils and with working people in the enterprises of Drobeta-Turnu Severin and Mehedinți County, with the working people in general.

This was also decided in view of the fact that several projects of special importance for the entire national economy will be carried out in the Mehedinți County, while the county's industrial production will develop very markedly: from approximately 10 billion in 1980 to over 35 billion by 1985. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our pride and esteem!") This very steep increase means that resolute measures will have to be taken by the county committee, the management councils and working people, by all the inhabitants to optimally implement development programs and an investment volume of close to 40 billion lei. I am mentioning this because the objectives we have to fulfill in the course of the current 5-year plan are very important for making our country independent from the viewpoint of energy.

Today I visited one of your older enterprises which has undergone a considerable development in the past 5-year plan--I am referring to the shipyards and to the new heavy forge built in the past years and recently commissioned. Our impressions are generally good. I want to mention with great satisfaction the progress made by the enterprises and working people of Mehedinți County and of Drobeta-Turnu Severin in the 1976-80 5-year plan, as well as throughout the 1970-1980 period, when industrial production almost quadrupled.

For all those achievements I want to convey to you warm congratulations and wishes for ever new successes. (Loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We gained pleasant impressions of the work at the shipyards: At the same time, however, we agreed with the comrades from the shipyards' management that further efforts must be made to increase efficiency and production in step with the development of an investments made at this unit. It is entirely possible to exceed the production planned by 50-60 percent as of this very 5-year plan. We must thus fully utilize the modern facilities of this modern and sophisticated shipyard, which is the pride of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. This pride must materialize in many highly technical vessels! (loud applause and cheers).

I visited the building site of the enterprise for large tires; I also visited the new building site of the chemical plant and thermopower station which recently began production. Naturally, things there are only at the beginning--I am referring to the latter two units. At the building site of the tire enterprise there are delays; we decided together with the builder that the first large tires should begin leaving this enterprise in the course of the 5-year plan. I am convinced that all the builders and all working people at that big building site will honor their commitments. Generally speaking, the other recently begun enterprises must also put into production their first capacities next year and must be completely finished by the end of the 5-year plan. Those are important projects requiring very serious efforts.

I want to convey congratulations to the builders on all those 3 building sites and wish them success and optimal fulfillment of their highly responsible tasks. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

The coal production planned to be achieved in the Mehedinți County in the course of this 5-year plan totals close to 6 million tons. The first production capacity must begin work as of the coming year. Thus, Mehedinți County will become one of our important mining counties. As you see, Comrades, you have great tasks in the energy sector.

I also visited the hydropower station Iron Gates II, which must begin producing energy by the end of 1983 and work at full capacity by 1984. I want to convey congratulations to the builders of the Iron Gates II Hydropower Station; I hope they will fulfill their greatly responsible task on schedule and in good conditions. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In view of the special importance of all those projects, which must be put into production in the course of the current 5-year plan, the party and state bodies and working people's collectives must take resolute measures to organize all activities well and to ensure a smooth production and construction-assembly flow. All these projects--except for the rubber plant--are designed to ensure our country's energy independence, and they must be put into production.

Mehedinti County will thus make a considerable contribution to implementing the 12th congress objectives concerning our country's energy independence. (loud applause and cheers: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!")

Drobeta-Turnu Severin and the county of Mehedinti also have other economic enterprises, and I want to convey to all working people, in all of them, congratulations on the results attained to date, and to wish them complete fulfillment of this year's plan--the first year of the 5-year plan--and of the entire 5-year plan. (loud applause and cheers)

Although I did not visit any agricultural units this time, I want to mention that Mehedinti County has the potential for a considerable agricultural production, especially in the livestock sector, in fruit, grapes and vegetable growing. Hence, the working people employed in agriculture, all cooperative members and the entire peasantry must make every effort to fulfill their greatly responsible tasks for this 5-year plan and primarily to obtain the best possible crops this year, thus securing a sound foundation for implementing the agricultural development program of the county and of our entire country. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people") From this great mass rally I want to convey congratulations to the peasantry, cooperative members and all working people in agriculture for their results so far, and to wish them ever new successes in all areas! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

As I emphasized at the Second Congress of Working People, we must make every necessary effort to ensure the unabated fulfillment of the 12th congress decisions and to achieve the strategic objective of advancing our country with an average level of development, to raise our fatherland to a higher level of progress and civilization, to increase the people's general well-being and to strengthen socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

In order to achieve a higher quality of life and work, all collectives of working people in all enterprises, throughout the country, must take resolute measures to better organize production and labor, to increase labor productivity on the basis of mechanization and automation of production processes, to increase economic efficiency, reduce material and production expenditures and achieve the most substantial savings possible by reducing consumptions of materials and energy and thus increasing the net production, national income and general wealth of Romania. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

In view of the important and sophisticated projects that will be commissioned in Mehedinti County in the course of this 5-year plan, resolute measures must be taken to raise the level of professional qualification and to train the workers and cadres required for those projects. This also requires more productive efforts to raise the level of professional skill in all existing enterprises. We must be fully aware of the need to achieve productions of a high technical level and quality, which can compete in international markets. We must manufacture goods of a superior quality, on a par with or even better than those of developed countries. This must be done! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Special attention must be given to the production for export and to exporting. At the Congress of Working People and on other occasions I stressed at length the fact that Romania is compelled to import many raw materials, which must be paid for with goods manufactured in our enterprises. It must be understood that exports are a necessity for our country's economic development, and we must carry them out in best conditions in all areas, both in freely convertible currency and in our relations with socialist countries. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We must also firmly apply the new economic mechanism and ensure the active participation of the workers class and of working people in the management of all units as a decisive factor of self-management and self-administration, for asserting the creative force of the workers and of our people, masters of their destinies and consciously building their own future--their free and communist future. (Loud applause and prolonged cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people", "Ceausescu-peace")

You are familiar with our achievements in raising the people's material and cultural living standard. Alone in the past 5 year plan real remunerations increased by about 29 percent, compared to the 20 percent initially envisaged in the plan. As you have learned from the plan adopted by the Grand National Assembly and published, the current 5-year plan also envisages increases in the working people's incomes, in consumer production and in the general material and cultural living standard of the people. We plan to build approximately 900,000 new apartments, many of them in your county and in the Drobeta-Turnu Severin Municipality. All these forcefully demonstrate that as the national wealth and production forces increase, we create the necessary conditions for continuously raising the material and cultural living standard--the supreme goal of our communist party's policies, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

Dear comrades and friends, as you see I have almost not referred at all to the shortcomings and failings noted in the activities of certain collectives of working people in your county. I do not want to dwell on such matters. I know that each collective is aware of them, as is the county committee. I only want to call your attention to the fact that we must strive to work better, to eliminate existing shortcomings and bolster the united work of all working people, led by the party organizations. My praise also included the communists, because they constitute a good number of the working people. As I have repeatedly stated, they do not have special rights, but have special obligations, namely to work better and to spare no effort to unite all working people's efforts to implement our party's policy of building socialism and communism, of raising the well-being of the entire nation. (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must take resolute steps to strengthen the leading role of party organizations, of the workers class, and to increase the role of collective leadership councils with a view to improving the leadership of all areas of activity.

We have a clear program! What is decisive now is daily work to implement it. Let us strive to prove, in this 5-year plan, too, that the working people of Mehedinti and Drobeta-Turnu Severin--like all our people--are firmly determined to implement this wonderful program and to raise the country to a higher level of progress and civilization! You must also make a greater contribution to this program! (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must give greater attention to cultural-educational activities, to raising the political and cultural level of all working people and all citizens, in the knowledge that participation in leadership requires understanding of all problems, and that only people with a high level of professional, cultural and political knowledge can ensure the successful implementation of the program of revolutionary transformation of the country and of building communism in Romania! (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Like all other counties in our fatherland, your county has greatly developed. In the current 5-year plan, as I said, it will make far greater progress than other counties, thus reaching a very high level of development. This forcefully demonstrates our party's policy of developing all counties and all areas of our country--an essential condition for permitting the working people to fully enjoy the wonderful achievements of socialism and to lead an increasingly dignified and prosperous life. All this, dear comrades, is now reality in Socialist Romania.

We are firmly convinced that all working people in Mehedinti County--like all our people--will honorably fulfill their highly responsible tasks in this 5-year plan, and that we have at our disposal everything that is necessary to ensure implementation of the 12th party congress objectives. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades and friends, while concerned with developing our country, we are at the same time endeavoring to expand our cooperation with the socialist countries, with developing countries, with developed capitalist and all other countries in the world, regardless of their social system. This economic and political cooperation constitutes a decisive factor for both implementing our program, and for the development of all socialist and other nations. Only in conditions of international peace and cooperation can we progress and raise our country to new heights of progress and civilization! (prolonged applause and cheers)

We must strive to achieve security and cooperation in Europe, to successfully conclude the Madrid conference and to call a conference for trust and disarmament in Europe, to continue the cooperation process begun in Helsinki through additional meetings, designed to forge a united Europe, in which each nation can develop freely--and in which each nation's social system is respected--a Europe of peace and cooperation.

In our international activities we attach great importance to our relations with our neighbors; along this line, we place special emphasis on developing relations of cooperation with all the Balkan countries. We are struggling to turn the Balkans into an area of cooperation among all states, regardless of social system, a nuclear-free area of peace.

Romania has advocated and resolutely advocates solving all contentious problems among states solely through negotiations. We believe that there should be no recourse to arms in settling various problems. One should go to the negotiating table with the desire to adopt solutions acceptable to all interested sides. This is both in the interests of the respective countries, and in the interests of the general cause of international peace and cooperation.

All our international activities are geared to basing interstate relations on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force. We demand respect for each people's and each nation's right to a free development in keeping with their wishes, and speak out for equal cooperation among all the nations. (loud applause and cheers)

Romania resolutely speaks out for halting the arms race, for adopting specific measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Along this line we believe that everything possible should be done to halt the deployment and development of new nuclear missiles in Europe. The European peoples do not need new nuclear missiles; they need peace and quiet, and hence they must demand elimination of nuclear missiles and prevent the deployment of additional ones! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

The huge military expenditures--which exceed \$500 billion yearly--must be gradually cut back; a balance of forces and security for all states must be ensured, but not by increasing the arms race, not by increasing military spending, but by continuously reducing them, under due international supervision. It must be clearly understood that security is not achieved by acquiring more mass destruction weapons! The more new weapons, new nuclear bombs and new means of conveyance for nuclear arms are developed, the greater the insecurity and danger of destruction for Europe and for an ancient civilization! We must do everything in our power to defend the supreme right of the individual and of peoples: the right to life and freedom! We must do everything possible for a lasting peace on our planet! (loud cheers and applause; chants of "We will work and we will fight to defend peace!")

Romania resolutely speaks out for solving the problems of underdevelopment and for a new world economic order, based on equity and equality, which should ensure more rapid progress for the backward countries and at the same time pave the way for resuming general economic activities and for all countries' progress. We must strive for equal relations in international trade, for eliminating the division of the world into poor and rich, for a better and more just world. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Solving the complex problems of the contemporary world requires democratic international relations and active participation by all the peoples, regardless of size or social system, in solving them. We particularly believe that the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries must participate far more actively in solving all problems; this is the meaning of genuine democratization of international life, and the guarantee that all problems will be solved in keeping with the interests of peace and national independence. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

At the same time the United Nations and other international bodies must play an active role in solving all international problems. We must strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of the socialist and developing countries and of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces. We must strengthen cooperation with all peoples who struggle for a policy of detente, national independence and peace! We are firmly convinced that the peoples have it in their power to halt the aggravation of the international situation, to achieve disarmament and to prevent a new world war, to ensure peace and mankind's progress. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades and friends, I want to conclude by once again expressing my conviction that the working people of Drobeta-Turnu Severin and of Mehedinti County will spare no effort to fulfill their highly responsible tasks in the current 5-year plan, and that the party organizations will do everything necessary to rally the efforts of all collectives of working people, and that thus, the working people in this ancient part of Romania will forcefully assert their creative force--like all our people--thus making an increasingly important contribution to the general development of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I have known the party organization of Mehedinti County and of Drobeta-Turnu Severin ever since 1936. I know that here we have a powerful party organization. I still know many working people from those times. I therefore hope that Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Mehedinti County will take one of the first places, if possible, in the intercounty socialist competition. I should be very pleased if they were to take first place at least in one year, if not in all. (loud applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!") Of course, comrades, there are now 41 counties in the socialist competition, counting Bucharest Municipality. Hence, in order to take the first or one of the first places, one has to work better than the other 40 counties. However, I know that the people of Oltenia have always been determined, and when they want something, they get it. Hence I want to express my conviction that you will resolutely enter this great competition. The county and all our people will profit from this, because we will develop our country and raise the living standard more rapidly. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

With this conviction and hope I want to once again wish you ever greater successes in all your activities, many satisfactions in your work and life, good health and happiness! (loud cheers and applause; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!") The participants in the great mass rally enthusiastically acclaim the RCP, its Central Committee and the party secretary general and president of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

TANJUG REPORTS ON STRIKES IN POLAND, KATOWICE FORUM

LD082038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Two strikes, one staged today and the other scheduled for tomorrow, stir the situation in Poland prior to the special Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Congress to open next Tuesday. The activity of individual groups within the party, itself, also introduces some uncertainty.

The Katowice Forum, criticized in Poland for factionalism, has held another session and adopted two resolutions. One resolution with "tribute and gratitude welcomes the support" given to the Polish communists in the recent letter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee. The other points to a small number of workers being among the forthcoming party congress delegates and places the blame for this on "rightist-opportunist forces" in the party.

Warning strikes were held today in major Polish port towns. Sirens in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin sounded at 10 this morning marking the beginning of one [word indistinct] work stoppages. Thirty three vessels awaited unloading in the Gdynia harbour alone. Dock workers have for 10 years been trying to acquire special passes to guarantee them certain benefits. The demand has been persistently rejected, as it was in the negotiations several days ago.

A four-hour work stoppages of LOT airlines employees is scheduled for tomorrow.

The LOT employees decided to call the strike after the government categorically refused to recognize the new LOT director-general, elected recently by the LOT employees. The government maintains that LOT is an enterprise of special interest to the state and society and that, therefore, its director must be appointed and not elected by the workers.

The LOT employees, disagreeing with the government stand, have called the warning strike for tomorrow. Should the strike not bring about favourable results, LOT employees announced that they will on July 22 go on a general strike to last until the issue is definitively resolved.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING PZPR CONGRESS

LD081816 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Today's 1-hour warning strike by Polish port workers, though unexpected, will most likely not affect the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee which begins the day after tomorrow and which will mark the end of the preparations--long and not at all easy--for the coming extraordinary party congress. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

Foreign observers agree that the forthcoming 10th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will not result in any changes that might affect the course and outcome of the extraordinary party congress due to begin on 14 July. When one says this one primarily has in mind the latest Soviet-Polish high-level dialogue, the first since the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the Polish party leadership.

Andrey Gromyko's visit to Warsaw, about which much continues to be written and said, seems to have resulted in accord--in which the Polish leadership's additional assurances played the key role--on all the important questions of interest to Poland and the Soviet Union or the PZPR and the CPSU. All the signs are that Gromyko returned to Moscow convinced that the path of democratic rebirth and the forthcoming extraordinary party congress would in no way affect Poland's obligations to the Warsaw Pact.

This does not mean that Poland's allies are satisfied with the manner of electing delegates to the forthcoming congress, especially in view of the fact that about 80 percent of the present members of the PZPR Central Committee were not elected as delegates. Poland's allies are also worried--obviously without reason--about who will be the extraordinary congress delegates' choice when it comes to electing the new Central Committee. This is to say that, in view of the fact that there will be a secret vote, the ninth congress is expected to mark a complete change as regards the previous practice of leadership and the role of the party in the building of socialism. The Polish party leadership does not deny any of the changes that have so far taken place and it is endeavoring to convince its allies that the process of the renewal of the party and of Polish society does not mean a turn toward revisionism. So far it has had little success in this respect, and it is not likely to find it easier after the extraordinary congress.

Poland will need a number of years to emerge from the current economic and political crisis and more than anything else it will need more understanding from its allies about the problems confronting the Polish party every day. Edward Gierek, Stanislaw Kania's predecessor, tried to forestall the crisis by resorting to well-tried methods, but this quickly proved to be the wrong cure. Advice from outside, which the leadership at one time accepted without any objection, likewise failed to force the Polish working class to adhere to a policy which was fundamentally erroneous.

The present leadership has succeeded in finding a common language with the workers, though it had to make a great effort to do so, but it has not succeeded in convincing its critics from outside that it did not make too many concessions while reaching accord with Solidarity. Since the PZPR does not intend to give up its new course, which was clearly stated at the preceding extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee, it is quite certain that Poland will not be left in peace even after the congress. In other words, the forthcoming party congress will not mark the end of Poland's present tribulations, but only the beginning of a different way of facing them. This new way of facing the existing problems offers a way out of the crisis and it is certain to materialize if the Poles are given the chance to look for it without any interference by anybody from outside, however well-intentioned it may happen to be.

DJURANOVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH UKRAINIAN PREMIER

LD081526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. During a cordial and friendly conversation it was noted with pleasure that friendly relations and all-round and mutually useful cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR are developing favorably on the known and mutually accepted principles. Fruitful cooperation between our socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and Soviet socialist republics is developing within this framework.

The Ukrainian premier is on an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia which has been assessed as a new contribution to the expansion and promotion of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR within the framework of the overall SFRY-USSR cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, and USSR ambassador to the SFRY, Nikolay Rodinov, and others.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BELGRADE, MET BY DJURANOVIC

AU090810 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived last night on an official and friendly visit to our country. 'Arafat was met at Belgrade airport by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS IN PARIS

LD082026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Dr Dusan Dragosavac, who is paying a brief visit to France, met with prominent figures of the Socialist Party, the French Communist Party (FCP), and the United Socialist Party.

Dragosavac met with Socialist Party National Secretary Veronique Neiretz, for Central Committee Secretary Maxine Gremetz and United Socialist Party Secretariat members Bernard Ravenel and Serge Depaquit and discussed international problems and sociopolitical development in the two countries. The French politicians pointed to the national and international significance of the victory of the left on the recent presidential and parliamentary elections and to the prospects for changes this has opened. The Presidency member of the LCY Central Committee stressed that this great success of Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist Party and other political and trade union forces of the French left was received with satisfaction in Yugoslavia.

In the talks, it was noted that the changes that have taken place in France open new possibilities for development of Yugoslav-French relations on all levels. This particularly pertains to cooperation on the international level in the interests of the struggle for peace and equitable relations in the world.

Returns to Belgrade

LD082140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1831 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade today after paying a short visit to France.

He was met at Belgrade Airport by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

SFRY-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

LD082033 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--A session of the Yugoslav-Romanian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened here in Belgrade today.

The session is devoted to initiatives for long-term cooperation in various sectors--raw materials and energy, research, mechanical engineering, agriculture, transport and communications, shipbuilding, and particularly, cooperation on third markets. The Yugoslav delegation to the session is headed by Foreign Trade Secretary Metod Rotar and the Romanian, Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin. Romanian Vice-Premier Virgil Trofin this morning arrived in a three-day visit to Yugoslavia.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA FOR CELEBRATION

LD081330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation left Belgrade for Ulaanbaatar today to attend the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution. Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium, leads the delegation, while Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and member of the LCY Central Committee, is its member. In Ulaanbaatar and delegation will be joined by SFRY Ambassador to Mongolia Dusan Vukicevic.

At Surcin Airport the delegation was seen off by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and by other personalities. Mongolian Ambassador to the SFRY Lodongiyn Rinchin saw them off as well.

DJURANOVIC, DOLANC ADDRESS LCY COMMISSION SESSION

LD082312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Apart from dealing with the great results and successes achieved in the country's socioeconomic and political development, the political report on the work of the LCY Central Committee, which will be submitted to the 12th LCY Congress, must give a full answer to the question about why the policy adopted at the 11th congress has been implemented so slowly. This presupposes a thorough analysis of the causes of the problems and difficulties and a genuine appraisal of the place and role of the League of Communists in the system. The failure to do so could give the impression that we are content with what we have achieved, that the party's method of work is a good one and that there is no need for any more extensive mobilization and involvement of the working people. This impression would in fact be the opposite of the real state of affairs.

This is the conclusion drawn by the members of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the Preparation of the Political Report on the Work of the LCY Central Committee when they met today to discuss the draft of the part of this document which deals with the material and social development of Yugoslavia. The session was chaired by Stane Dolanc.

This kind of approach to the preparation of the report calls for comprehensive and thorough discussions on individual key questions of our socioeconomic development. We must state, Petar Matic remarked, that a tendency toward accepting compromise on a number of very important issues has established itself in our social and political practice. We are very expansive and ambitious when we are adopting attitudes and setting tasks, but not infrequently we fail to strike the right balance between our resources and our wishes.

The report on the period up to the 12th congress will also have to define the relationship between the state and self-managers more clearly. There are still dilemmas today, Veselin Djuranovic said, as to what administrative measures really are, whether they should be applied and whether they are appropriate to the development of self-management. It is not enough to say that these decisions are made without the participation of associated labor. It should be found out who makes such decisions and what are the forces that stand behind them. However, Djuranovic noted, there is also a tendency to idealize the state of affairs in associated labor. All decisions made in the basic organizations of associated labor are described as self-managing and correct and those that are made outside them as contrary to self-management. We did not conceive the organization of associated labor and we are not establishing it as the only cell in which decisions can be made. What we have in mind is the delegate system as a whole and the control of associated labor of the whole of the social income.

In Rudi Kolak's view, legislation will also have to be subjected to a comprehensive analysis, because, as he put it, it has lost direction. This is to say that there are so many laws and regulations today that they, in effect, cease to be in the service of the working man and associated labor. We speak about the development of self-management, he noted, but regulate even every smallest details with laws.

All the speakers during the discussion agreed that the League of Communists today is in a crisis of action and that the task of the party in the period of the 12th congress will be to establish the causes of this. Many phenomena which we encounter today--the violation of the unity of the Yugoslav market, confining the economy to within the republican or provincial borders, dominance of partial interests and so forth--run directly counter to the established policy, and yet they persist because the League of Communists is not efficient and determined enough in its action. The League of Communists, Miladin Korac stressed, has failed during this period to become what we declared it would become.

On top of all the demands for a critical analysis of the road so far covered and for establishing the subjective and objective shortcomings, we must take into account the extent to which some of our plans are realistic. We are ready today, Ferhat Kotorio emphasized, to express our dissatisfaction at the fact that our organizations of associated labor have failed over a period of only 8 years to develop into what they should be, but we forget that classical enterprises took as long to develop as capitalism itself. Consequently, we should be able to distinguish between our illusions and good wishes and the genuine possibilities for development.

Summing up the discussion, Stane Dolanc agreed that the political report on the work of the LCY Central Committee will have to carry out a serious analysis of the causes of the current difficulties and problems and of the insufficient activity of the League of Communists. Nevertheless, Dolanc stressed, it seems to me that the harmonization of the pluralism of self-managing social interests is where we have made least progress. Not only is it a tragedy that they exist, but it is also a fact that there are many questions to which we have not developed a joint approach and that we have not decided in what order to deal with them. Being a revolutionary and a united organization, the League of Communists must make sure that they are dealt with more speedily. However, today we have the situation where the League of Communists shows an inclination toward the interests of one republic or province or another and acts accordingly. The consequence of this is that we often blame the Federal Executive Council, the Assembly or some other organ for our failure to adopt a common approach to some often very concrete questions.

It goes without saying that all these problems and difficulties must be seen as processes and not as something that is finished and complete. The very rapid rate of economic and social development since the war has given rise to the conviction that we should be able to resolve everything overnight, which often gives rise to unjustified dissatisfaction and to readiness to criticize even when criticism is largely out of place.

DJURANOVIC VISITS BELJE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMBINE

LD072126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1528 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Beli Manastir, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, talked in the Belje agroindustrial combine today with the leading officials of the biggest agroindustrial combines from all the republics and provinces about the preliminary draft of the social contract on the development of agriculture in the SFRY in the period 1981-85.

Jon Srbovan, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, Milovan Zidar, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture and Forestry, and other federal and republic leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, also took part in the talks.

This social contract, on which many debates will still continue to be held, should be subordinated to the implementation of the goals and tasks which we have set in the agricultural policy, Veselin Djuranovic said: This should mean that we have to see in specific terms what needs to be done at the level of the country through the price policy, through the credit-monetary policy, through the land policy, the tax policy and so forth. In this respect specific measures should be outlined to implement these goals in the agricultural policy.

In this connection, Veselin Djuranovic said, the shortcomings which have emerged in the implementation of the medium-term social contract on agricultural policy should be eliminated. Here we must halt some fairly unfavorable tendencies which have been manifested over a lengthy period. These unfavorable tendencies should be the subject of our fuller attention and action in the next period, Djuranovic stressed.

Some information about the use of the basic production capacities in the agroindustrial complex in the past 20 years show that a considerable reduction in agricultural land has taken place in all parts of Yugoslavia with the exception of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In those 20 years, agricultural land has been reduced, as Djuranovic said, by about 670,000 hectares, that is, by about 33,000 hectares per annum. For the most part, this land was of the very best quality and was used, instead of for agricultural production, for the needs of industry, for the construction of settlements, for the construction of communications, hydrosystems and for everything which this process of industrialization brings with it as a positive consequence, but in this sector of agricultural production, also as a negative consequence. We have not been masters of this process and thus it has developed in an uncontrolled manner, Djuranovic said. This has also undoubtedly reduced the total potential for the production of grain and industrial crops in our country.

In 20 years the uncultivated arable land increased in Yugoslavia from 424,000 hectares in 1959 to 670,000 hectares in 1979. This represents as much as 9 percent of all the arable land. This information truly shows an unfavorable tendency which we must stop, Veselin Djuranovic said. Seen from this aspect, the land [words indistinct] according to the new social contract, should receive a more significant place and be elaborated in more specific terms. This is one of the questions which will have to be discussed separately also by the republics and provinces.

In the talks held today with the representatives of the agroindustrial complex in Belje, in Veselin Djuranovic's assessment, four groups of questions stand out, and these should find a special place in the social contract.

There is, first of all, the price policy. It should be elaborated somewhat more than it is now in the working materials of the social contract, particularly from the aspect of the entire price policy, which will be pursued in the country on a more long-term basis.

Replying to the proposals put forward by the officials in the talks about the need to establish parity relations as soon as possible (?among) the basic agricultural products, which are now substantially disrupted above all due to the price of corn, which has increased enormously, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that he agrees with the criticism and that it would be extremely undesirable to continue with the practice of stretching the price policy to its limits for individual products and of reaching agreement or not, depending on the given situation, and resolving, under the pressure of a given situation, the price problem.

The demand is entirely justified, Djuranovic said, that the question of parity relations in agriculture as a whole be examined and that we have in this respect a more long-term policy.

In connection with prices, Veselin Djuranovic said that there must also be a definitive reply to the question of whether compensations should be given for consumption in agriculture or for production.

Compensations in consumption are now a necessary evil for which we have opted due to the sharp increase in prices at the beginning of the year and their impact on the cost of living, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed. One should aim at abandoning compensation in consumption but this, of course, cannot be done overnight.

Regarding the need to set up material reserves in agricultural production, Veselin Djuranovic said that there could be no stabilization of the market if a system of reserves, which would function in the country as a whole, was not ensured. In this context one should investigate what are the possible federal reserves, and what are the republic and provincial reserves.

This question should be examined in greater detail, but at the same time the uniformity of the function of these reserves in our country should be ensured, as this would prevent further disruptions on the market.

In this connection, the problem of the sources of funds to ensure these material reserves will also arise, for, as Djuranovic said, about 110 billion dinars for a period of 5 years would be needed for material reserves for industrial and agricultural products. The sources of these funds is unknown for the time being, but there is no dilemma about the need to elicit such funds.

In his talks with businessmen, Veselin Djuranovic also dealt with the question of the export-import policy of agricultural produce and he stressed that this policy must be seen in the context of our entire import-export policy.

What is entirely beyond doubt in this context, Veselin Djuranovic stressed, is that we must, by proceeding from the basic goals and orientations which we have set, establish measures which will, as early as this 5-year period, encourage an increase in agricultural production as a whole and eliminate the imports of goods for which we have all the resources necessary, not merely to meet domestic needs but also to come forward with them as exporters. I think that such orientations should be also emphasized. more in the social contract, the president of the Federal Executive Council stressed. He also said that the social contract should stress and demonstrate a more resolute orientation for an increase in the yields from the land where they are low at present, in view of the potentials of the land and of the knowledge and agricultural technology which we already have at our disposal. It is precisely with such a policy of increasing the yields from existing capacities that the battle must be waged for the prices and for the accumulation in agrocomplex should also be waged, Djuranovic said.

He also stressed the need for greater emphasis being laid in the social contract on the fact that increased production in the individual sector should be stimulated, above all through cooperation with the social sector.

Djuranovic Interview

LD072300 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[From the radio newsreel program 7 July interview with Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic by OSIJEK Editor Slavko Milas; place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Djuranovic, talks were held today on the working version of the social contract on the implementation of the agroindustrial complex development policy, established by the 1981-85 social plan, at the Belje agroindustrial combine. Before these talks a similar working discussion was also held in Novi Sad. How do you assess the talks you are holding at the agriculture and processing industry centers?

[Answer] As is known, we have opted for the adoption of a social contract on the implementation of the policy in the sphere of agriculture. This is a specific agreement which does not have the characteristics of an agreement on development, because we have defined the goals and tasks and the relations in the agreements on the foundations of the social plan and this also has to enter into the social plan. This contract is intended to ensure economic policy measures, to ensure measures that should be taken by the organization of associated labor in the republics, provinces and the federation for the purpose of implementing that which we have agreed on in the sphere of agriculture; that is, that we might implement what we have agreed on. The significance of these talks about this working version of the contract lies, in my view, in the fact that these direct talks with the people who participate most directly in the reproduction of agricultural production, who are the organizers in the social sector of agricultural production, who are the exponents, so to say of this direct development policy make it possible for us to check together with them the directions of the working contract, to hear their views, to hear their remarks, to hear their proposals because we want to avoid some weaknesses and errors of the last period when we established clear tasks but did not create the material foundations for their implementation.

[Question] In the talks, the representatives of the largest organizations of associated labor in the sphere of the Yugoslav agroindustrial complex presented a series of problems. One of the basic problems is the increase in primary production.

[Answer] Yes, I think it was right for them to place the main emphasis on primary production. First, because we are in deficit with primary production, we are forced to import some primary products, because we have developed a processing industry which is in disproportion with the volume of primary production. Thus, it is entirely correct that the question of the development of primary production is given the main emphasis because this is the basis for everything else. It seems to me that the contract on the implementation of the agricultural policy in the next 5 years must rightly ensure the material resources and encourage, with the economic policy measures, precisely the development of primary production because in this way we are resolving several major problems, major contradictions which we face. First, in this way we shall ensure the possibility of ending imports in the foreseeable future of such primary products as wheat, for example. Second, in this way we shall diminish the disproportion between the primary production and the existing processing capacities. In this way we shall resolve one of the contradictions we face. And third, we shall create the prospects for greater exports of agricultural products and in this way, by (?incentives), contribute to the stabilization of the country's balance of payments.

[Question] In order to increase more significantly primary production, Comrade Djuranovic, it is necessary to resolve some issues of land policy. We know that in the past 20 years or so we lost nearly 650,000 hectares of arable land and the same amount was uncultivated in 1979. What should we do in such a situation, because land is the basis for agriculture? What should we do to solve this problem of land policy?

[Answer] This is a major issue and a very topical one at that. The fact is, as you say, that for a relatively long time we have been guilty of some omissions resulting, in connection with the overall development of the country--in particular with industrialization and urban development, and so on--in a reduction of land for agriculture. This is on one side. Objectively, it has to be this way and this is not the problem. The problem lies in the fact that we have not followed these processes in a properly organized manner. Relevant measures in the sense of appropriate compensations, just compensations for the agricultural land lost, have not been taken, measures which would also create appropriate resources for the development of agriculture. In this we now have to bring about a change in my view, that is, to establish all the elements of the land policy, to create better organization in this entire sector and--if we should be, and we shall be, forced to use certain agricultural land for industrialization, hydrosystems, settlements, and so on--to create, through a specifically defined policy the relevant resources to provide incentive also for the development of agriculture.

[Question] But, also through increasing the yields on the present land.

[Answer] Well, certainly. We have today high yields both in the production of wheat and corn on relatively small areas of land. Were we to succeed--and this should be our task in the upcoming period--in achieving high yields on double, if not on three times, the existing land, we would be able to ensure to a great degree Yugoslavia's needs both in wheat and in other agricultural produce.

[Question] Does this mean that in the years to come most of the investments will in fact be in primary production, that is in increasing the arable land, in land reclamation and some other ventures such as providing equipment?

[Answer] This is our goal but it will not be easy to implement it. We must agree where to get the resources from. The investment cycle is very great now, the demands for investments are still very high, while the available accumulation is insufficient. There are several proposals about the ways and means of obtaining resources for the development of agriculture. I think that we should--when speaking about priorities--single out precisely this priority, the development of primary agricultural production as the most important task, I would even say, the most important strategic task in this period, because this is a crucial issue, one of the crucial issues not merely for the stabilization of the national economy but also for the stabilization of the country's balance of payments, the stabilization of the market and for the elimination of that contradiction, of that disproportion which is now fairly pronounced between supply and demand of basic agricultural produce.

[Question] This will undoubtedly, Comrade Djuranovic, make possible planned production to satisfy the continually growing domestic needs but also the planning of agricultural production and even of processing production for exports. However, it would be a good thing to say a few words also about a problem which is not new to us--and this is the coordination of prices. Will this coordination be carried out individually in the next period as has been the case up to now and which is very unfavorable or will attempts be made to carry out this price coordination according to the need and in a complex manner?

[Answer] We spoke at considerable length about this today and the demands defined by the most responsible officials of the organizations of associated labor of the agroindustrial complex are that the question of prices in the agricultural industry should be resolved in a complex manner, that the only correct approach is to establish an overall agricultural pricing policy to avoid past practices of partially resolving the problems of prices according to the demands at a given moment or given situation, for example, dealing first with the price of wheat, then the price of sugarbeets, now the price of corn, and so on. The orientation of all the comrades who took a very active part today in the debate on the draft agreement on agricultural policy is precisely the following: now at the beginning, parity relations should be defined, overall relations be examined and prices be set according to realistically assessed needs and on present realistic facts, various corrections be carried out [words indistinct].

STAMBOLIC DISCUSSES KOSOVO IN BELA CRKVA SPEECH

LD071526 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) — The first shots from the guns of Serb partisans, fired 40 years ago today at this historic place, symbolically announced that the Serb people, responding to the call of the Yugoslav Communist Party [YCP], rose to give armed battle. This was said by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his speech today at a function in Bela Crkva in connection with the 40th anniversary of the uprising of socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, and 7 July, uprising day in Serbia.

The Serb people, Stambolic said, responded to the call of the YCP to fight against the occupiers and their henchmen. It was a genuine national liberation war and for this very reason it could not fail to be at the same time essentially a class war, a war objectively speaking imposed by history.

The uprising was so strong and comprehensive, Stambolic recalled, that at its very beginning it displayed all the characteristics of an all-people's liberation struggle, and in the flames of armed struggle the old authority was destroyed and a new, genuine people's authority in the form of national liberation committees was established. The range of the uprising was such that the forces of counterrevolution, in their panic, sought the assistance of the occupiers. They soon took off the mask of the so-called army in the country and openly embarked on treason. They did so because they were afraid of the uprising of the people in rebellion. From the point of view of their interests it was a logical thing to do, but of crucial importance was their total political unmasking and their defeat. We made our contribution to the struggle against fascism together with our allies. This contribution with our blood is our great moral capital. However, Stambolic continued, both during and after the war we had to settle our relations with our allies, defending the achievements of our struggle.

Ever since Tito took us along our independent revolutionary path we have been and have remained in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and coexistence between all countries, regardless of their internal set-ups, Stambolic continued, and we have always been among the first and most sincere advocates of international understanding and relaxation of tension. Today, said Stambolic, we advocate and support a renewal of detente with equal conviction. When we say that the extent of detente must be widened, we do not deny the role of the great powers in this process. Negotiations must first be reestablished among the great powers. The end of the arms race and an agreement on its progressive reduction is the first step toward relaxation of the present tension. This cannot be achieved without the great powers. This is their role and their responsibility before the world. However, if success is sincerely desired, detente and negotiations about it must involve all countries, big and small, rich and poor, because peace is indivisible.

Of course, we have not yet become reconciled to inflation in our economic development, and we shall not do so. We have taken measures and will continue to take them to stabilize seriously disrupted economic trends. We are not satisfied with the results achieved so far. This means that complex tasks are before us and that we face efforts in waging a speedy, successful struggle for economic, and in so doing, for political and social stability.

Speaking of some unresolved economic problems and of the need to improve our economic system, Stambolic said, as you see, we are facing our economic difficulties with open eyes. We have provided a near accurate diagnosis of the situation and we have openly presented it, unpleasant as the truth may be. I wish to inform you that, full of resolve, we have set to work to solve our economic difficulties.

The essential condition for this is that this struggle for stabilization becomes a general movement, that we all, our entire society, conduct ourselves consistently in keeping with the tasks and policy of stabilization, ranging from the basic organization of associated labor and municipalities to the federation.

The SFRY Presidency recently discussed the question of responsibility of those holding high office who have the confidence of the working class. We have been in bigger, not economic, difficulties, yet thanks to our own strength and efforts we came out of all difficulties strengthened and equipped for further, faster and more successful socio-economic development. The same will happen this time too.

From all struggles for our freedom, independence and unity we have come out as victors, because with our policy of equality, brotherhood and unity we firmly resisted great-power conquest aspirations, the policy of spheres of interests, bloc and other combinations concerning Yugoslavia, and various other appetites on individual parts of its united and inviolable territory.

And once again today, with the policy of equality, brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities of our country, with all resolve we resist the counterrevolutionary and irredentist attempts of the enemy in Kosovo to encroach on the greatest achievement of our national liberation struggle.

In this connection Petar Stambolic said that events that took place in Kosovo need not have happened. In light of the objective situation and the relations in Kosovo, there were no grounds for the counterrevolution to assume such wide proportions. The Albanian nationals in our country live in equal relations with other nations and nationalities. As do our other citizens, they live freely in a self-management society. The Province of Kosovo has a very dynamic economic and social development. However sharp they may be the contradictions of development cannot seek their solution in excess. The responsibility for counterrevolutionary excesses is borne by the League of Communists and other political factors, state organs and other institutions, whose duty it is to protect our social system and the integrity of Yugoslavia. One section of the leading communists in Kosovo forgot that as long as this country has enemies there will be nationalism, they forgot that the enemy multiplies its strength if it manages to portray enmity in national complexions. Instead of being open to the development of self-management, the door was opened to Albanian nationalism. In our conditions, bureaucratic and technocratic rule is the social foundation of nationalism. It brings pressure to bear on self-management and constitutes a body blow against brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Our experience so far has unequivocally confirmed this and it is generally known how we fought in such conditions. There are no convincing reasons for us not to act like that in Kosovo. Such are the decisions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY Central Committee.

Albanian nationals cannot be accused as being responsible for the events in Kosovo. We will not permit it. This is what Serb and other nationalists want.

What I want to say is that the Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and a part of the SFRY and that the responsibility for the manifestation of counterrevolution in Kosovo is borne by both the League of Communists of Serbia and by the LCY and their leaderships. The fact that the League of Communists in Kosovo isolated itself, underrating what was taking place there, can be an explanation for the communists, but not a justification. The League of Communists of Serbia and other leaderships and organs in Serbia were not established on constitutional norms. The leaderships bear the responsibility both for what was said and for the way in which we shall extricate ourselves as quickly and successfully as possible from the difficulties that have arisen.

We communists have gained experience from victories and defeats. Parallel with everything done today and with everything that has to be done to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, we have to draw conclusions from the conduct and behavior of individuals. Every political worker bears responsibility for his work, and the responsibility of individuals cannot be immersed into collective responsibility. Times are restless, the world is turbulent, we must reckon with long-term difficulties. In these conditions there is no room for opportunism, which in face of any difficulty lays down arms, puts its head in the sand, puts off for tomorrow what must be done today, and stands powerless before open problems. Faced by tasks we must strike a militant Tito-like posture vis-a-vis the tasks. The times require that the style of work be adapted to the requirements of the situation.

We are sure that the communists in Kosovo, primarily the communists of Albanian nationality, will bear the brunt of the struggle against Albanian nationalism, just as it is the task of the communists, mainly of those who are Serbs, to fight resolutely against nationalism throughout the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This is required of us by all the citizens of our country who have linked their future with this socialist, independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia and who are rightly worried that we allowed these things to happen in Kosovo.

The SFRY has emerged as an historic requirement and as a lasting vital interest of all its nations and nationalities. In it, said Petar Stambolic in conclusion, the Serb people, as indeed, all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, have fulfilled their centuries-long aspiration to take their destinies into their own hands, and for all time ensured the emancipation and development of all their creative forces on the foundations of socialist self-management and national equality.

TRIAL OF POET DJOGO BEGINS IN BELGRADE 2 JUL

AU081145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 81 p 5

[V. V. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul--Before a bench of three judges of the Belgrade District Court, presided over by Judge Venijamin Pejovic (with members Lidija Kostic and Drazan Popovic), the trial started today of Gojko Djogo for acts of hostile propaganda under Article 133, Section 1 of the SFRY Criminal Court. The prosecutor at the trial is Danilo Jovanovic, deputy district public prosecutor, and Advocate Branislav Tanaskovic has been appointed to defend the accused.

The indictment alleges that in his collection of poems "Woolly Times", published in April this year, Gojko Djogo maliciously and untruly presented the sociopolitical conditions in our country through asserting in a peculiar way, by making use of obvious allusions, that our country lacks freedom and democracy. It is further stated in the indictment that according to Djogo, hopelessness and idleness have arisen, that our society has no prospects and that our system is based on the tyrannical rule of one person to whom everything is subordinated, while no work is being done and only this person is being glorified. In this way the author wants to disparage all the achievements of our peoples and nationalities in the postwar socialist construction, to belittle the achievements of our revolution and to insult in the rudest way the values and symbols of our society.

The indictment lists six poems which contain the most obvious allusions in the said collection. Each of the said poems was read during the proceedings and the accused explained his verses, asserting that some parts in the collection "Woolly Times" refer to past times and the history of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

In his defense Djogo cited traditions, old beliefs and stories about the Bogomils and Stjepan Herceg, from which--as he asserts--he obtained the material for his poems. Djogo rejected all the points of the indictment and in a very exhaustive and long speech insisted that poetry should not be read as it was read during the investigation. According to him, the given social circumstances burdened by difficulties have contributed to the assessment that the book is hostile.

The court proceedings also dealt with the technical points of book publishing in the Prosveta publishing work organization and with the assessments made at many meetings in the organization that it is a case of a hostile text and a publishing error.

Trial Adjourned Till Sep

NC081859 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (AFP)--Poet Gojko Djogo was released conditionally today when his trial here for "hostile propaganda" was adjourned until September 16. Mr Djogo, whose trial began last Thursday, is accused of insulting the memory of Marshal Tito by "hateful allusions" in a book of poems. In the same book, "Woolly Times," he also depicted Yugoslavia's situation in a "lying and malicious manner," according to the indictment.

The trial was adjourned because a witness was prevented from testifying through illness. Mr Djogo's own state of health was a factor in his provisional release. The court has rejected a defence request that a committee of literary critics rule on Mr Djogo's book.

'DIFFERENTIATION' SLOW AMONG ALBANIANS IN SERBIA

AU071341 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jun 81 p 5

[V. Veljkovic report]

[Summary] Leskovac, 18 Jun--In the 13 communes of Serbia's South Morava region, the Albanians represent more than 10 percent of the region's total population of 500,000. They live predominantly in the Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja communes. "The Kosovo events have had a corresponding effect also on the behavior of some members of the Albanian nationality in these communes." According to Miroslav Zdravkovic, president of the South Morava Regional Intercommunal Conference of the League of Communists, an ideological-political differentiation process has been initiated, especially within the League of Communists but "in the Presevo and Bujanovac communes and until recently also in the Medvedja commune that process is not progressing in practice as it should and could. It is moving slowly and with difficulty and the situation is being appraised as quite difficult," Zdravkovic says. The activity in this connection is hampered by "the close-mouthed attitude of communists and even the leading cadres in these communes. Nothing has been said beyond the verbal declarations in favor of the views of the LCY Central Committee, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo on the hostile and counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo. No clear views have been expressed about those responsible for negative phenomena in those communes. And the people involved in this connection are those in the communes who have behaved as nationalists, chauvinists and irredentists for years. The alleged reason for that is that they also have been a target of manipulation by other peoples," Zdravkovic points out.

He further reports that the differentiation process has now begun in the Medvedja commune where the basic organizations of the League of Communists have expelled "12 members, including educational workers, workers in administration and the workers from the organs of administration and from among the cadres who held very responsible political positions until only recently."

KOSOVO'S DJAKOVICA COMMUNISTS REVIEW SITUATION

AU061902 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 81 p 3

[D. Prentic report]

[Text] Djakovica, 20 Jun--There have been no hostile demonstrations in the Djakovica commune, but attempts were made to organize them. The enemy was prevented from carrying out its activities by joint actions of the sociopolitical organizations, workers, students, secondary school students and individual agricultural producers. This was stated at today's session of the Djakovica Communal Conference of the League of Communists.

Differentiation has been carried out and the hostile activities in the commune have been most sharply condemned in all of the 192 basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Djakovica commune. Four members have been expelled from the League of Communists and the director of the cultural and student house, the director of the national theater and the director of a basic organization of associated labor of the secondary vocational school center have been relieved of their positions. Nine secretaries of basic organizations of the League of Communists have also been relieved of their duties, and 11 members of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists have been recalled because of their inactivity. Two presidents of basic organizations of the League of Communists have been relieved of their duties because of their children's participation in provoking disorders. Two workers and two professors of the secondary vocational education center have been suspended. Five schoolchildren and seven students have been expelled from their schools and three students have been deprived of their scholarships.

It was noted at the session that during that period the activity of the League of Communists and of all workers was fully manifested through mobilization of production forces, increased physical volume of production and improved responsibility and work discipline.

The fact that in the first 3 months of this year the losses decreased by 33 percent as compared with the same period last year also attests to the extent of workers' engagement in the basic organizations of associated labor.

LOW SERBO-CROATIAN ENROLLMENT AT KOSOVO UNIVERSITY

LD061944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Summary] Pristina, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--At the end of the first deadline for enrollment at the University of Kosovo in Pristina, a considerable number of places have not been filled. A total of 7,917 school-leavers have so far applied for a total of 8,580 places. For tuition in Albanian 6,872 places have been allocated but 7,070 candidates have, in fact, applied so far, while only 847 have applied for the 1,278 places reserved for tuition in Serbo-Croatian. With the exception of the department of pedagogical sciences and of Albanian literature and language, there are free places in all other departments in the faculty of philosophy. Not a single candidate has applied for tuition in Serbo-Croatian at the painting and sculpture department of the Pristina Academy of Arts and at the department for Russian.

The number of students who have applied for studies of the French language and literature, philosophy, sociology and history is also very low. The situation is expected to change in August at the second deadline for enrollment.

SKOPJE COMMUNISTS DISCUSS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD072211 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Skopje, 7 Jul (TANJUG)--The political situation in Skopje is stable but is complicated by the presence of organized enemy manifestations and types of behavior showing Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This assessment was presented last night at the expanded session of the Municipal Conference Presidium of the Skopje League of Communists, which discussed some aspects of the political situation in Skopje and agreed on the ideopolitical activity in the town during the summer.

Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Skopje, the statement of the session says, are present and appear in some spheres of education, in some local communities and organizations of associated labor. Such phenomena appear chiefly in environments with mixed national structure. In most cases their exponents are young people, and in some cases, also teachers and workers of Albanian nationality.

A more frequent critical discussion of these issues, it was stated during the debate, also makes a more realistic assessment and a fuller grasp of the situation possible. In this respect it was noted that in some environments the cause of the manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is lack of vigilance, hesitation, indulgence, inactivity, opportunism and inappropriate attitude, especially in the League of Communists, toward the obvious forms of enemy activity.

In environments in which enemy activities have taken place, as well as in other environments, organized and intensive League of Communists activity is in progress. The process of ideopolitical differentiation and the struggle of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces, self-managing and other organs to combat enemy phenomena and to eliminate their roots and sources have started. This activity, however, is not yet intensive and deep enough.

The verbal and analytical approach to the assessment of the situation is still too pronounced. Creative and efficient revolutionary action at the grassroots, where these phenomena are in evidence and where they should be resolved, is taken only slowly. Although League of Communists activity has intensified, opportunism, passivity, keeping silent, generalized debates, lack of vigilance and in particular underestimating individual incidents in environments where Albanian nationalism and irredentism are manifested still exist. This too is the reason for the slow process of ideopolitical differentiation.

Therefore, as stated at the session, it is necessary that the direct action of all organs and organizations, of League of Communists members and other elements in the political system be intensified.

This should include, in particular, concrete action in environments where these phenomena are present and direct and concrete ideopolitical and other measures against the exponents of such phenomena.

Bearing in mind this situation, the Presidium of the Municipal Conference of the Skopje League of Communists pointed out the need for continuous League of Communists action.

It is necessary for every basic League of Communists organization to make a critical assessment and to reexamine concrete actions in its own environment and to set in train immediately a concrete battle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and their exponents. What is needed in this context is comprehensive and direct involvement of every League of Communist member and his most responsible activity in the environment in which he lives and works.

In the debate at last night's session it was stressed that even greater mobility, greater vigilance and greater responsibility of the League of Communists is needed in all social self-managing firms in order to ensure direct and mass ideopolitical action among the working people and citizens, in particular the young. In the same vein, it was stressed that communists need to be involved in the assessment of the Marxist foundations of curricula, teaching programs and textbooks in primary, secondary and higher education, and that teaching cadre, particularly those of Albanian nationality, should receive ideopolitical, Marxist and expert pedagogical training.

The League of Communists activity must be directed not only toward the battle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism but also toward direct commitment to the further development of self-managing relations in every environment and the energetic implementation of the stabilization.

ALBANIAN TEACHERS SUSPENDED IN STRUGA, MACEDONIA

AU071316 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 81 p 8

[M. Krstic report]

[Summary] "Following a marathon meeting, the trade union organization of the Niko Nestor secondary school center in Struga proposed to the center's self-managing organs to suspend from their work Professors Aliriza Loga, Uzeir Mustafa, Nebi Dervisi, Arif Vinca and Adzem Kica because of their 'nationalist and hostile activity.' It was also proposed that the same proceedings should be initiated against the center's Professors Menda Loga and Musa Musajja."

In explaining its decisions, the trade union organization says that "the aforementioned professors educated schoolchildren in 'an ideology that is alien to our self-managing socialist system' and that they acted 'against the achievements of our revolution.'" It was noted at the session of the trade union organization that similar chauvinist and nationalist actions also took place in Struga as far back as in 1968 when no energetic actions were taken against them. At that time two professors of Albanian nationality were removed from the Struga school center but they later obtained employment in Kosovo and became doctors of sciences.

The trade union organization noted several instances of hostile activities and attitudes among the students and professors of the Niko Nestor center, including: Prof Gelal Gavaz was often insulted by Albanian students and professors because he criticized hostile activities and attitudes; Macedonian professors were frequently prevented from holding their regular lecture by open boycott; and Prof Uzeir Mustafa gave the lowest mark to a girl student for her written essay on Tito and his health and the highest marks to the students who chose the topic "The Prizren League and the Future of Our People" as the subject of their essay. Despite many available facts, it has not yet been determined which of the center's professors "was the organizer of a mass flight of students to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania during an excursion to the village of Radozda on the Albanian border in September last year. The students were later returned. Some of the center's professors encouraged Albanian students to boycott written assignments in the Macedonian language and to refrain from associating with their fellow students of Macedonian nationality.

At its own recent meeting, the trade union organization of the Struga Braca Miladinovic central 8-year school proposed to suspend from their work teachers Mazar Vinca, Lazin Kaba and Dzemail Reci because of their nationalist and chauvinist actions.

KICEVO COMMUNISTS EXPEL MEMBERS FOR NATIONALISM

LD081405 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Summary] Kicevo, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Because of their activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in the Kicevo Municipality, nine members have been expelled to date from the League of Communists, five have received final warning and four a warning. This information was made public today at the electoral session of the League of Communists Municipal Conference. Filip Brajkovski, member of the League of Communists of Macedonia Presidium, took part in the session, and Kerim Dzelilovski was elected the new president of the Municipal Conference with 1 year's term of office. Manifestations of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are most conspicuous among the young people and in the educational process. All those expelled from the League of Communists or those who received warning are educational workers. Intensified activity from enemy positions in the educational process in this municipality is linked with the stay of a group of educational workers in Albania on an outing last year. However, there were enemy manifestations also in other environments and even in villages. "In the village of Zajas Tito's picture was desecrated twice. Recently Albanian nationalism has been manifested also through threats to the officials and Albanians who are prominent in the struggle against nationalism."

All these manifestations, it was said, require an even more intensive and specific activity by all political forces. Filip Brajkovski took part in the debate. Referring to the demand for a separate system of education in Macedonia in Albanian, Brajkovski assessed this as an expression of nationalism because a refusal to learn Macedonian could stem from that demand.

MACEDONIAN SAWP PRESIDUM DISCUSSES NATIONALISM

LD061306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Skopje, 5 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia has adopted guidelines for the further sociopolitical action of the organizations and organs of the SAWP in this republic in connection with the political security situation.

Broad and organized sociopolitical activity is being waged in the Socialist Alliance through which the working people and citizens are most sharply condemning the enemy and counterrevolutionary thrusts in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo--which are being carried out from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism--as open and organized enemy activities directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and constitutional system of the SFRY. This was noted at the session of the Presidium of Macedonia's SAWP held on 1 July.

The demand "Kosovo, a republic" is directed against the integrity and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, against the brotherhood, unity and equality of the Macedonian nation and of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The Presidium noted that in certain environments in this republic, enemy activities are being undertaken from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in educational, health, cultural and other organizations.

There are also phenomena of isolationism within narrow national frameworks, of manipulation of national interests and sentiments, and of all kinds of pressures and other hostile acts. Furthermore, it was pointed out that there have been attempts and activities by the enemy to dispute and minimize the results achieved by the Albanian nationality so far in all spheres of the socioeconomic life in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as well as incidents of distortion of the truth about the role and place of the Albanian nationality as an equitable participant and active subject in all sociopolitical self-managing and economic activities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

It was pointed out that in individual spheres the process of a clear and concrete ideopolitical differentiation as a condition for a decisive settling of accounts with Albanian nationalism and irredentism and as a basis for the ideological and action unity of the working people and citizens is still progressing very slowly. The passive attitude and opportunism of individuals in exposing nationalistic phenomena and their exponents in the ranks of the Albanian nationality are also present, and this exerts an influence on the efficiency of the actions taken by the working people and citizens in social, self-managing and political organizations and organs, and in particular of the actions taken by the SAWP of Macedonia.

On the basis of the above-mentioned assessments, the Presidium also laid down the relevant guidelines for action. The struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism should take place on a broad front in associated labor, in local communities, in municipalities and in the republic. The Socialist Alliance will also wage the struggle against all other kinds of nationalism. There should be a clear ideopolitical differentiation in every environment, because this is the fundamental precondition for the political and action unity of the working people and citizens in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The activity of the Socialist Alliance should be directed against greater Albanian irredentism and against minimizing the achievements of the Macedonian nation and of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. A more consistent development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection should proceed with the greater participation of the working people and citizens, in particular of the young generation, above all through "all in defense and protection" action.

The guidelines go on to list the need for critical analysis of ideoeducational work in primary, secondary and higher education in schools in which Albanian is the language of instruction. It is necessary, the statement says, to reexamine as soon as possible the ideological foundation of the syllabi, of the contents of textbooks and of periodicals from the ideoeducational point of view, and the ideoeducational components in free activities and in other cultural and public activities.

It is also necessary to organize seminars with teachers on ideoeducational tasks in teaching and on the causes of the drop in the number of pupils of Albanian nationality, in particular of girls in higher grades of primary education. Energetic measures should be taken to remove all who are acting from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Critical examinations of the harmful influence of religious instruction of children and young people and of increasing the number of religious buildings in individual areas in the republic are necessary. Negative phenomena in this sphere should be overcome.

Furthermore, it is necessary to reexamine the activity of cultural-artistic, sports and other societies in areas with a mixed population.

It was further stressed that the mutual flow of information among the republic, municipal conferences and local organizations of the SAWP of Macedonia should continue. Meeting with workers on temporary work abroad and with expatriates should be intensified in order that they be informed more regularly about the situation in our country. Particular attention in this context should be paid to talks with members of the Albanian nationality who are particularly exposed to foreign propaganda and to influence by hostile emigre organizations.

All organs and forms of activity of the SAWP of Macedonia should, on the basis of these guidelines, specify their own tasks, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia concluded.

LJUBLJANA COMMUNISTS DISCUSS PRESS, ALBANIANS

AU071757 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 81 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 23 Jun--Speaking at the session of the conference of the League of Communists of Ljubljana which discussed the press as an instrument of political activity, Majda Zlender, executive secretary for information and responsible editor of the newspaper DELAVSKA ENOTNOST, organ of the Federation of Trade Unions of Slovenia, pointed out that Ljubljana's public information media predominantly cooperate responsibly, critically and creatively in conceiving, adopting and implementing the policy of sociopolitical and socioeconomic development of the city. However, a certain complacency and encapsulation within one's own four walls are still apparent in some individual editorial offices, although these are few. The reasons for some individual incomplete and incorrect reports can be found in a certain "quiet" closing of the sources of information. Nevertheless, a complete closing of the sources of information happens only in exceptional instances and temporarily. But there are individuals who engage in their own covert and unidentified "censorship" and selection in their daily work, Majda Zlender said.

Last night's session of the city conference predominantly had an informative character also in connection with two other items on its agenda (the political and security situation and preparations for the transition to vocational education). Members of the conference agreed on preparing a complex analysis and appraisal of the political and security situation in the city. The conference will discuss that in greater detail at its next session. At last night's session, it merely "recorded" the latest "negative phenomena" in the city.

Marjan Orozen, president of the city conference, delivered an extensive explanation of the recent statement by the federal secretary for internal affairs in the SFRY Assembly that the organs of the Ljubljana public security administration "suppressed with energetic measures an attempt to hold demonstrations by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Ljubljana at the very beginning."

That statement provoked a certain turmoil and confusion among the Ljubljana public, and many communists and other citizens reproached their communal and city leaderships and organs for having failed to inform them about that in good time. Orozen explained that in their preventive action, undertaken on the basis of certain indications that demonstrations were being prepared, the organs of the public security administration failed to determine whether such an action was really being prepared and that for this reason the public was not informed. At the same time he said that the preventive action of the public security organs was necessary and useful irrespective of the correctness or incorrectness of the signals received, and that it was carried out according to the law and in a dignified manner.

He pointed out that members of the Albanian nationality living and working in Ljubljana behave conscientiously and responsibly that they say that they are satisfied with their working, socioeconomic and political position in Ljubljana and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and that they condemn the hostile activities of nationalities and irredentists.